

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

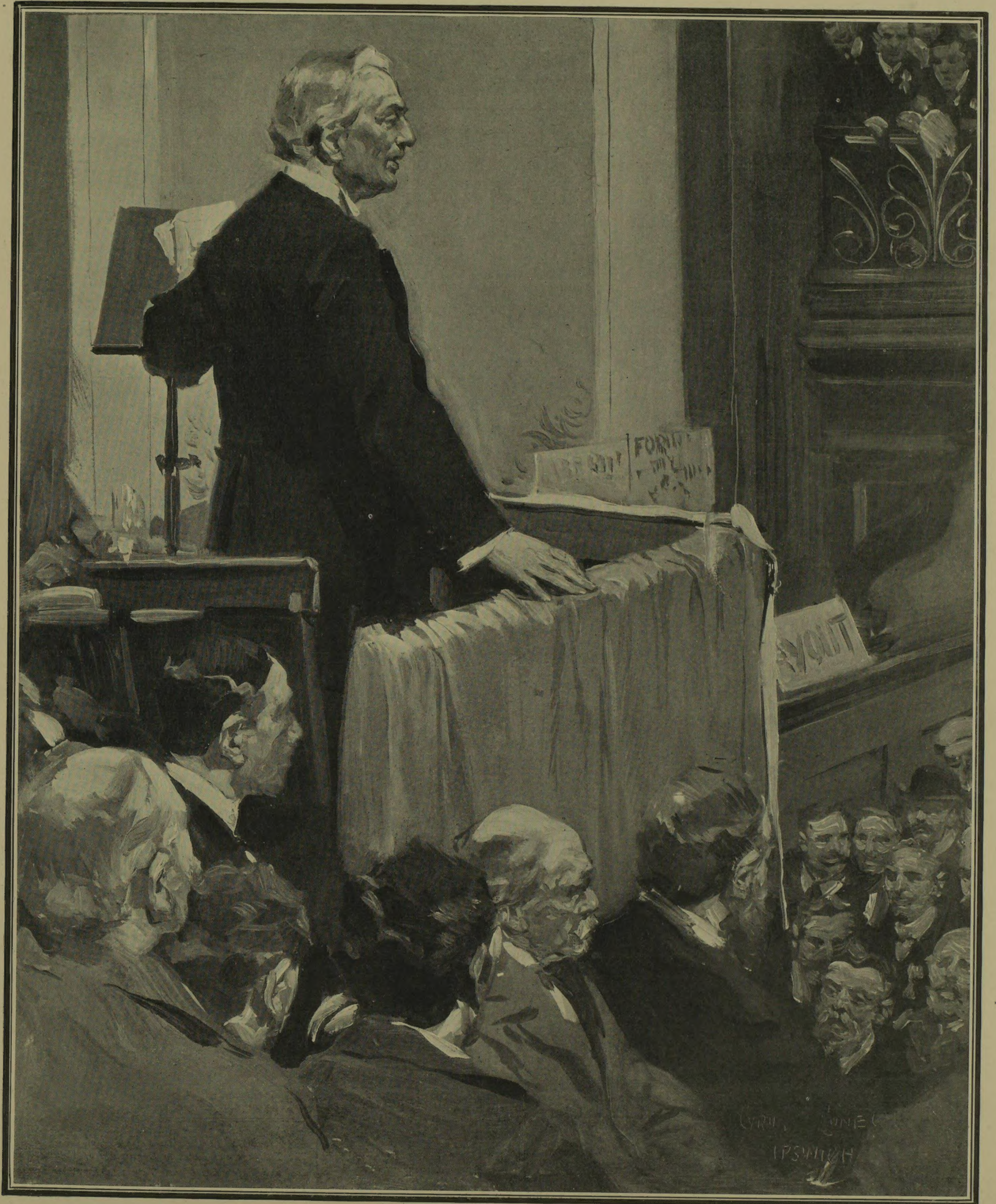
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No. 3691.—VOL. CXXXVI.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1910.

With Supplement: Four-Page Election Chart  
and Drawing of Members of the House of Lords. SIXPENCE.

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"WE, THE RADICAL PARTY, ARE SOMETIMES DESCRIBED AS THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY": MR. ASQUITH SPEAKING  
IN THE PUBLIC HALL AT IPSWICH.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Asquith said: "We, the Radical Party, are sometimes described as the Revolutionary Party. Well, here we are engaged against the Conservative Party, which arrogates to itself the title of the Constitutional Party; here we are engaged in maintaining, as against them, the fundamental liberties of the English people."

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I., OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT IPSWICH.



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## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be  
addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

W E RUDOLPH (Brooklyn, U.S.A.).—We are very pleased to receive your  
problems, which will doubtless prove as attractive as yours always  
have done.

CHARLES A DEVENPORT (Port Hammond, British Columbia).—We are  
very glad to enroll you amongst our solvers. You have made a very good  
start; all your solutions are correct, and are acknowledged in the proper  
places.

A H IRELAND AND D LOVE.—Thanks for contributions, which shall receive  
early attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3410 received from C H Devenport  
(Port Hammond, British Columbia), C A M (Penang), and Pestonji  
Jirani (Calcutta); of No. 3420 from C H Devenport and Sranjan  
Bagchi, B.A. (Calcutta); of No. 3421 from C H Devenport, F J (Trini-  
dad) and Louis V Laws (Denver, U.S.A.); of No. 3422 from Henry A  
Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), E G Muntz (Toronto), and Maurice Lazar  
(Budapest); of No. 3423 from J V S (Bruges) and J B Camara  
(Madeira); of No. 3424 from J V S, Sorrento, J A S Hanbury (Bir-  
mingham); F R Pickering (Forest Hill), Oliveira Vianna (Davos Platz),  
C Barretto (Madrid), and T Roberts (Hackney).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3425 received from R Worters  
(Canterbury), J Somes Story (Matlock), A G Beadell (Winchelsea),  
J A S Hanbury, T Turner (Brixton), J Santer (Paris), J W Atkinson  
Wood (Manchester), Sorrento, Charles Burnett, F R Pickering, E J  
Winter-Wood, T Roberts, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J F Adam-  
son (Glasgow), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), J Green (Boulogne),  
R C Widdicombe (Salts), J Cohn (Berlin), C J Fisher (Eye), F R  
Gittens (Small Heath), L Schlu (Vienna), F Wills (Exeter), H B  
E Lawrence, Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), D Love (Bridgend),  
and F Smart.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3424.—By P. MORAN.

WHITE.

1. Kt to B 5th
2. Kt to Q 5th
3. Q or B mates.

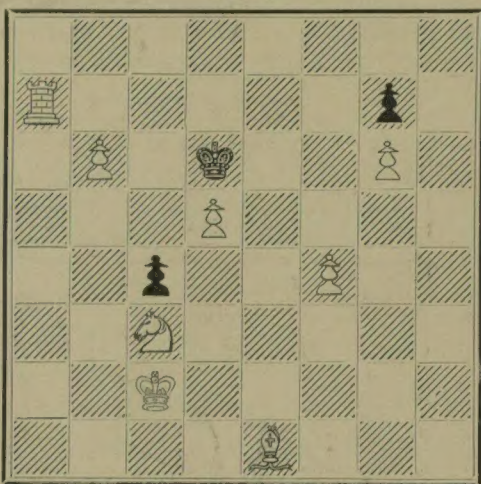
BLACK.

- K to B 6th
- P takes Kt, or K moves

If Black play 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Q to B 2nd (ch); 2. K moves; and 3. Kt or R mates.

PROBLEM No. 3427.—By E. J. WINTER-WOOD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London  
Chess Club, between Messrs. W. E. ALLNUTT and A. W. MONGREDIEN.  
(Petroff Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. B takes Kt	B P takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. B to B 5th	B takes Kt
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	16. P takes B	B takes R P
4. P to K 5th	Kt to K 5th	17. B takes Kt	P takes B
5. Q takes P	P to Q 4th	18. R takes P	Q to R 4th
6. P takes P (en pass.)	Kt takes P	19. Kt to Kt 5th	R to B 4th
7. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	20. P to R 3rd	R takes P, P takes Kt;
8. Q to K B 4th	B to K 2nd	21. R takes P at K 4th, Q to Q sq;	22. R
B to B 4th as played by Pillsbury against		Takes P (ch), etc.	
Tschigorin is better.		20. P to R 4th	Q to K 4th
9. B to Q 3rd	Castles	21. Q to Q 3rd	B to Q 4th
10. B to K 3rd	B to B 3rd	22. R to Q 7th	
11. Castles K R	Kt to K 2nd	The game grows exciting. There is but	
12. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3rd	one square for White's Rook, but it is	
13. Q to Kt 3rd	B to K 3rd	enough, and his play is admirably correct.	
At first sight Black seems to have made		23. P to K B 4th	R takes K B P
his defence secure, yet from this point it		24. R takes R	Q takes R
rapidly crumbles away.		25. Q takes B (ch)	Resigns.

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BURNS AND OATES. The Catholic Directory, 1910.	

## SOME BIRD-BOOKS.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

MR. CHARLES WHYMPER disarms criticism as regards  
his "Egyptian Birds" (A. and C. Black) by  
telling the scientific man that the book is not meant  
for him, but only "for the wayfaring man who, travelling  
through this ancient Egypt, wishes to learn something of  
the birds he sees." Nevertheless, Mr. Whympers notes  
on the birds are much to the point, and his book, which,  
as the sub-title announces, deals with birds "for the  
most part seen in the Nile valley," will be a useful  
guide to the birds met with by travellers on the Nile.  
Anything which may be shortcoming in a book which  
at first attracts the reader with the idea that it is a  
complete account of the Egyptian avifauna, is amply  
redeemed by the striking illustrations supplied by the  
author. Never before has the atmosphere surrounding  
the birds of Egypt been so truthfully portrayed.  
The hovering attitude of the Pied Kingfisher (*Ceryle  
rudis*), as Mr. Whympers has drawn it, will be new to  
many people. The general impression is that this  
kingfisher hovers, after the manner of a kestrel or our  
common kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*), with the bill well  
depressed, and below the axis of the body.

The demand for books on British birds appears to  
be unlimited, and the supply seems to be equal to the  
demand. It is good for the inhabitants of the British  
Islands that so keen an interest is manifested in our  
native avifauna, and much good must ensue from the  
study of our feathered friends. It might be supposed  
that, by this time, everything had been said, that could  
be said, with regard to British birds, but the opposite  
is really the case, and there is much to be found out  
yet concerning the economy of some of our common-  
est species. Every book, written by a conscientious  
naturalist, armed with the experience of many years,  
is bound to add something to the history of our British  
avifauna, and such memories will be very welcome, and  
will find their place in the land of Gilbert White.

Mr. Charles Dixon has produced quite a large volume,  
called "The Bird-Life of London" (Heinemann), far  
surpassing in dimensions the modest essays of the late  
Dr. Hamilton and Sir Digby Pigott. He has spent, so  
he tells us, the past eight years "in a more or less  
continuous residence" in London, and his definition of  
the London area, so far as birds are concerned, is "a  
radius of fifteen miles of St. Paul's." This includes a  
good proportion of the surrounding counties, and offers  
the author many opportunities for enlarging the scope  
of his book. The book is illustrated in colour and in  
black and white.

Mr. Sumner W. Birchley's book, "British Birds for  
Cages, Aviaries, and Exhibition" (Sherratt and Hughes),  
as its title implies, is chiefly intended for aviculturists,  
and the great experience of the author will evidently  
be of use to those who keep birds in aviaries. If Mr.  
Birchley will in some future volume give us his personal  
experiences of the birds in the field, and impart his  
exceptional knowledge of the rearing of British birds in  
captivity, he will be doing a signal service to ornitho-  
logical science. His present book is good, but it is  
perhaps somewhat overlaid with the idea of writing  
a comprehensive work on certain British birds, and for  
this there is no very urgent demand.

Vive l'entente cordiale (Hongroise in this case)!  
Here we have Mrs. J. A. Owen, the "Editor of all  
signed 'A Son of the Marshes,'" joining in a book with  
the celebrated Otto Herman, the "Director of the Royal  
Hungarian Ornithological Bureau" at Budapest. The  
title of the volume is "Birds Useful and Harmful"  
(Manchester University Press), and it is illustrated by  
T. Csorgey. Otto Herman is well known as a remarkable  
man. While a member of the Hungarian Parliament  
he yet found time to pursue his ornithological studies,  
and his political influence procured the adoption of laws  
directed to the preservation of the Hungarian avifauna.  
The book starts as a joint work of the two authors, whereas  
Herman disappears as a factor quite near the beginning,  
and the frequent "I" which succeeds is evidently meant  
for Mrs. Owen. The result is somewhat confusing, as  
the reader may judge from the following sentence: "In  
one Lancashire parish which I know," write Mr. Her-  
man and Mrs. Owen, "the vicar encourages the jack-  
daw, etc." Thus it is extremely difficult, if not impos-  
sible, to dissect the observations given in this book of  
dual authorship, and to apportion the exact credit  
to each writer. It would seem that the observations  
written at large are those of Mr. Otto Herman, and that  
those governed by the pronoun "I" are those of Mrs.  
Owen. It would have been wiser if each of these  
authors had affixed their initials to the actual part of  
the work which each had undertaken. Apart from any  
slight confusion of authorship, however, the work of two  
such collaborators is, of course, deeply interesting and  
valuable. It is a little difficult to distinguish which  
species of birds are really "useful" and which "harmful,"  
the truth being that the definition is next to impossible,  
for such birds as the rook, the starling, and the sparrow  
atone for their damage in the autumn by the good they  
do in the spring and summer.

## NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTO-  
GRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially  
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## TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

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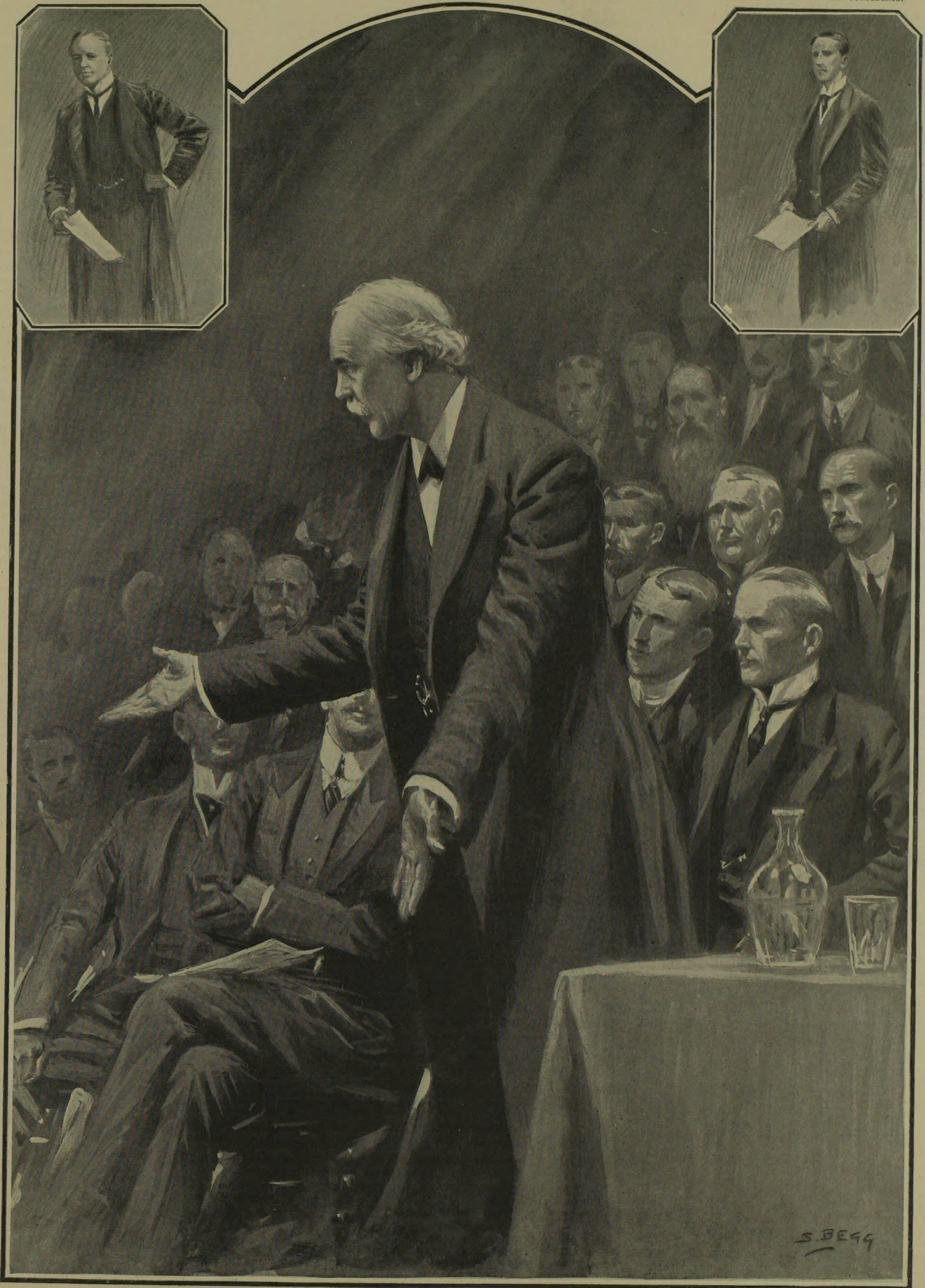


# "ONE OUT OF A GREAT BROTHERHOOD OF SELF-GOVERNING NATIONS."

MR. D. A. M. MILLIGAN,  
WHO PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY W. DAWSON, ABERDEEN.

MR. RONALD McNEILL, WHO PROPOSED  
THE VOTE OF THANKS AND CONFIDENCE.



THE HEAD OF THE UNIONISTS: MR. BALFOUR SPEAKING IN THE MUSIC-HALL AT ABERDEEN.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Balfour said: 'What are we all aiming at? At this moment, at all events, we who belong to the Unionist Party—what are we aiming at? So far as our country is considered we find ourselves one out of a great brotherhood of self-governing nations altogether forming the British Empire. What is every statesman, be he British, Canadian, Australian—what is he thinking of? He is thinking of how he is going to draw closer the bonds of Empire, he is thinking how the various elements of this great whole are to be brought nearer and nearer in their political relation.'





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I ONCE incautiously wrote in this column an article about some absurd mountebanks called Futurists, especially in connection with a periodical of theirs called "Poesia." The result of this rash act is that "Poesia" is bound upon my back for the rest of my life. An enormous parcel reached me this morning, which proved to be the second number, with more about the necessity for strength, daring, and "a scorn of woman." It is a handsome volume, about the size of a moderate Gladstone bag, full of poetry in all sorts of languages; and I am prepared to sell it to anybody for the sum of 1½d. if he will come and take it away himself. The wild, free, soaring Futurists profess, of course, a contempt for Christianity and the creed of forgiveness; they assure us earnestly—nay, eagerly, that they themselves are awfully ruthless and cold. But it seems to me that excessive forgiveness is their special weakness. They are altogether too gentle and too meek. I write two columns to point out, in the ordinary course of duty, that their philosophy is rubbish; and all they do is to keep on sending me Christmas presents. This is the asceticism of pardon: it is giving the cloak to the thief and turning the cheek to the smiter. I express my dislike of the cut of Mr. Marinetti's coat, and he gives me his cloak also. The cheeks of the Futurists are formally smitten; and they only give me more of their cheek.

My subject, however, is not the Futurists, but something else for which they happen to afford a tiny text. The principal feature (or, at least, the most intelligible one) in this number of "Poesia" is a prose rhapsody, with the title or *motif*, "Tuons le clair de lune!" The first instinct of a Cockney, of course, is to translate this, "Let us shoot the moon." Many a free, wild, soaring poet has done that before now; indeed, I think it must have been a poet who invented that dark and delicate metaphor. As a matter of fact, I suppose, the poet who invented that phrase was that same great poet who made the proverbs, the ballads, and the fairy-tales; in collections of verse he is called Anon; and in great hours of history he is called the People. Certainly it would be hard to find an effect more distinctly and exquisitely literary than that which covers the midnight flitting of a bankrupt with this fantastic excuse of some astronomical form of sport. The phrase "shooting the moon" contains everything in the situation; its furtive daring; its nocturnal vigilance, its improbable explanations. To this is added the silver touch of poetry, in that notion of hunting Diana the Huntress. If therefore I could hope that Mr. Marinetti wrote in English slang as well as in French and Italian, I could warmly sympathise with his project. "Tuons le clair de lune" may with advantage mean "Let us shoot the moon." It might also with advantage mean "Let us have no more moonshine"—that is, let us have no more Futurism. But I fear it does not mean any of these sensible things. And it is just what I think it does mean that affords a sort of avenue of introduction to much more important things and much more important people. So far as I can understand the rather silly and self-conscious theorising of these people, they probably

mean by "killing the moonlight" what they mean by all their effeminate nonsense about the scorn of woman; they mean, I suppose, that they wish to eliminate those more dreamy affections which very superficial people will always call sentimental. And it is about this foolish modern fancy of making war upon a mood that I wish to get rid of some of my more disagreeable feelings.

For the last fifty years or so everybody has been saying that a moral code or a religious creed

Suppose I am a moral prophet standing upon a mountain and giving from graven tablets new and terrible commandments to the tribes of men. Suppose, let us say, I tell them, "Never murder a black-haired stockbroker who is short-sighted." This sounds very hard at first; very stern, grim, and definite. But in truth it is a declaration of freedom as well as a declaration of restraint. In the very act of forbidding the murder of dark, short-sighted stockbrokers I imply a complete emancipation for the murderers of other stockbrokers or other men.

Blonde, blue-eyed stockbrokers may be butchered without an instant's hesitation; long-sighted or normal-sighted stockbrokers may be massacred till their corpses strew the ground like autumn leaves. As for people who are not stockbrokers, words absolutely fail me to express the orgie of innocent carnage to which they can be made to contribute. In this particular instance, perhaps, I am taking a *recherché* or (as Stevenson would say) a *recondite* pleasure; for the massacre of financiers is one of the many popular sports which, since the Middle Ages, have fallen into an unfortunate neglect.

But the principle is equally clear with regard to our own more passive indulgences. If your moral code merely says, "Do not drink Green Chartreuse," it stands to reason that you can drink Madeira or methylated spirit if you want to. If your tribal scriptures tell you that you must not bet on donkey-races, then they tell you that you may bet on the races of yachts, horses, hippopotamuses, and performing fleas. Every negative scheme of veto is a positive scheme of liberty. The more a moral system looks like a line of black negations, the more probable it is that the people under such a system enjoyed an expanse of freedom and of joy.

But the "advanced" people are always trying to introduce what they call positive morality, which really means positive slavery. Instead of saying that I must not think of So-and-so, but may think of anything else, they say that I may think of the sublime and daring So-and-So, and must not think of anything else. They destroy the large liberality of the old negative code. They make a new and dreadful narrowness—the narrowness of taste. It is not now enough that I do not do what my neighbour dislikes: I must like what my neighbour likes. I must be Celtic and prefer dreams to facts, or I must be Dionysian and prefer facts to decency, or I must be Futurist and

prefer fancies to facts and dreams. The old morality forbade me to "shoot the moon": it was a cruel sport: the bullet aimed at that luminary so often rebounded and hit the landlady. But the new morality forbids me, not to shoot the moon, but even to enjoy the moonlight. Pessimists destroy the sun, Futurists destroy the moon; the modern man may only follow one mad star. The freedom of true morality is finely expressed in the Eden story, which shows how Man was free to eat all the fruits in the garden except one. But if the Book of Genesis had been written by modern idealists, there would have been only one exquisite, artistic, hygienic fruit that Adam was allowed to eat.



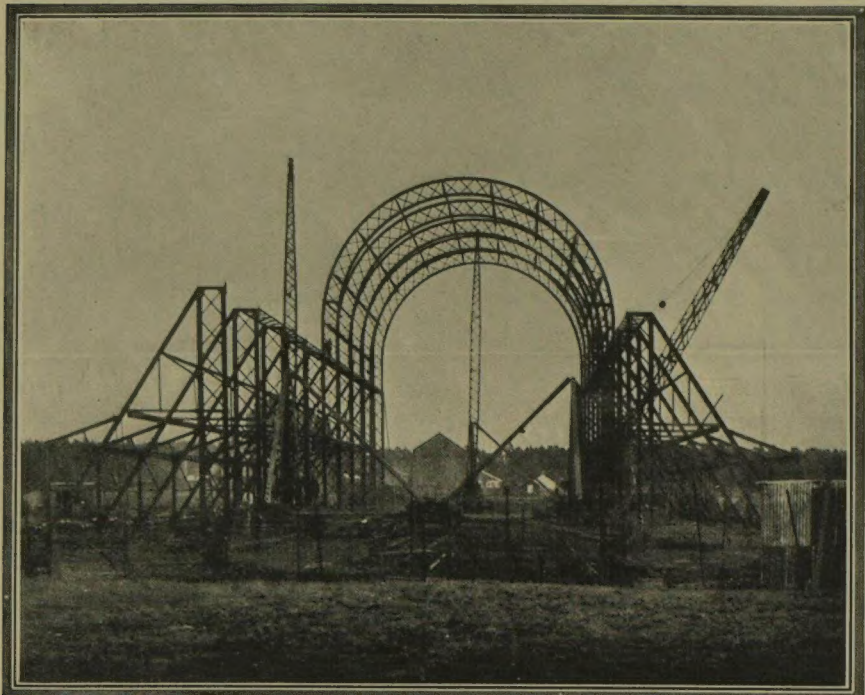
SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED BY RODIN AS THE MOST REMARKABLE MARBLE HEAD IN EXISTENCE: ATTRIBUTED TO PRAXITELES, AND NOW IN THE BOSTON MUSEUM.

Describing the work, an American correspondent says: "This head is clearly a Greek original of the fourth century, from the hand of a master. Part of the hair on either side is gone, and shows signs of having been repaired in antiquity, but the beautiful face of the subject is unmarred. Whether it is a queen or a goddess, no one can say, but critics seem satisfied that it is the best example of the work of Praxiteles. The French sculptor Rodin has studied the head, and said it is the most remarkable marble head in existence." It has just been placed in the Museum of Fine Arts at Boston.

or a system of commandments and vetoes, can so terribly narrow the mind. When I say everybody, of course I mean everybody except the overwhelming majority; that is simply the modern philosophical use of the term. It is sometimes put in the form, "Everybody who counts"; and modern philosophers refuse to go by counting heads, because they will not even admit that average human beings have heads to be counted. However that may be, the multitudinous teachers of the time have all asserted and reasserted this statement, that moral creeds and codes, especially when they are negative, make men's minds narrow. This view involves a great mistake, which we are beginning very slowly to see.



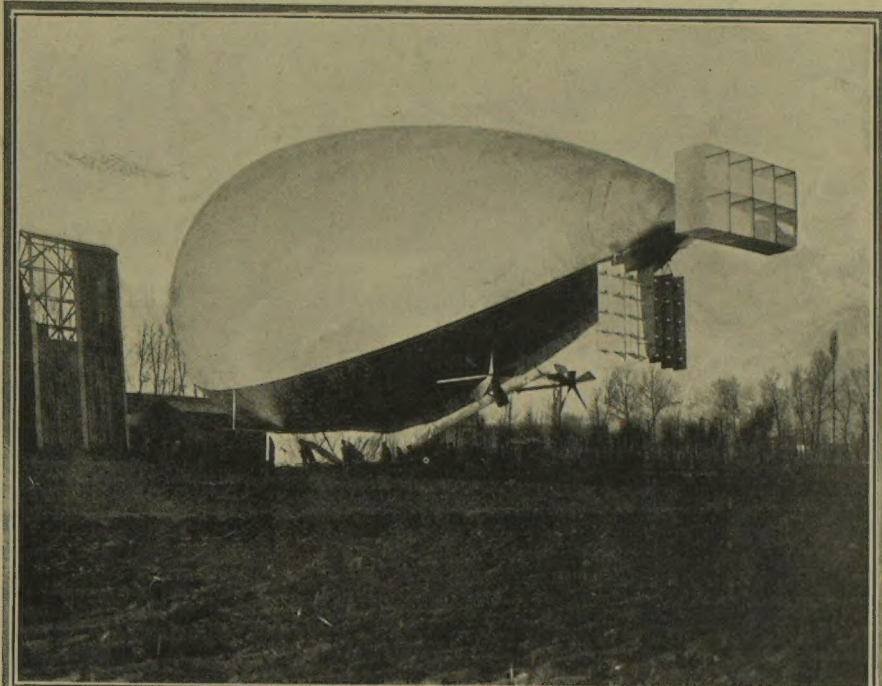
## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photo, Topical.*

PREPARING FOR THE COMING OF OUR AERIAL FLEET: THE NEW MILITARY AIR-SHIP SHED IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT ALDERSHOT.

Evidently the important question of the British aerial fleet of the future is one that the Army has not forgotten. Witness, for instance, the building of this shed for a dirigible at Aldershot. When finished, the garage will be 120 feet high, 140 feet wide, and 150 feet long. The width of the interior of the dome will be 50 feet.



*Photo, Trampus.*

NAMED AFTER THE FIFTEENTH-CENTURY PIONEER OF AEROPLANES: THE NEW ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE, "LEONARDO DA VINCI."

In naming their new dirigible "Leonardo da Vinci," the Italians showed a very proper appreciation of the fitness of things, for Leonardo was, without doubt, the pioneer of aeroplanes, and had the light motor been known in his day he would probably have flown on a machine heavier than air. The new dirigible is 130 feet long and 45½ feet in diameter.



SKI-ERS OF TO-DAY IN A VEHICLE OF OTHER DAYS: FOLLOWERS OF WINTER SPORTS IN A GENEVA-CHAMONIX DILIGENCE OF 1860.



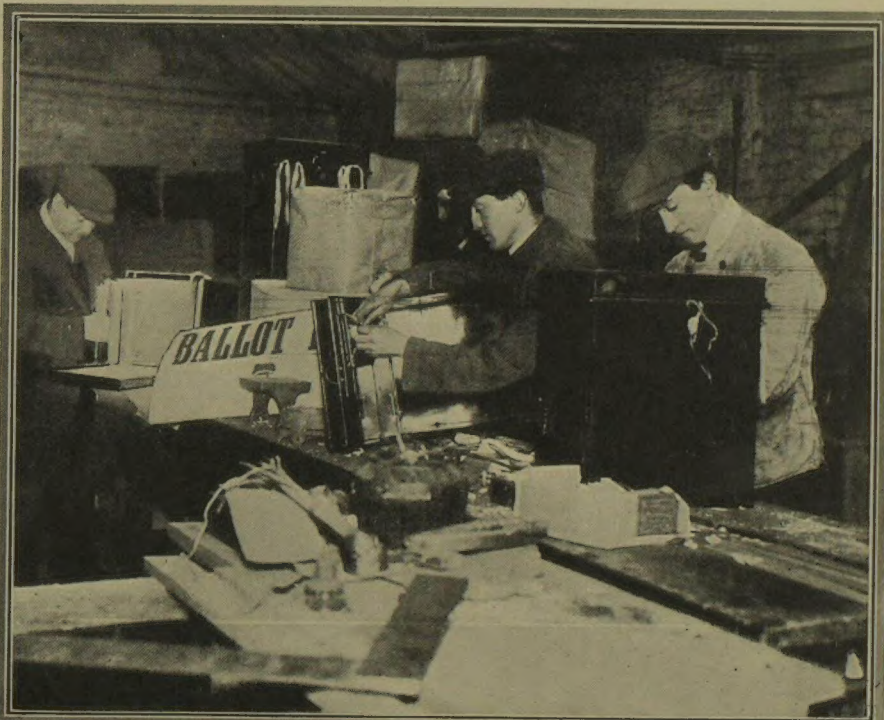
*Photos, Brocherel.*

THE FLEET OF THE FLEET: A BOBSLEIGH MADE TO REPRESENT A WAR-SHIP, IN USE.



THE ELECTION-FITTER AT WORK: POLLING-BOOTHS ABOUT TO BE DISPATCHED FROM THE STORES OF A FURNISHER OF POLLING-STATIONS.

The general public seldom hear of the election-fitter, yet many of them are well acquainted with his wares, and his business is a large one. He supplies on hire, to such constituencies as may require them, all the articles necessary to the polling-booth, ballot-boxes, voting-compartments, seals, rubber dating-stamps, temporary boundaries of posts and cords, and so on. These are used not only at General Elections, but at bye-elections, for municipal elections, and so on. A voting compartment of the Wells type costs, to buy, from 16s. for a single compartment to £4 10s. for a set of five compartments. A ballot-box of the best quality, to hold one thousand ballot-papers, costs 15s.; a box to hold five hundred papers, 12s.; the second grade are priced at 9s. and 7s. respectively.



THE ELECTION-FITTER PREPARING FOR A GENERAL ELECTION: PUTTING TOGETHER BALLOT-BOXES IN A STORES NEAR COMMERCIAL ROAD EAST.





SIR SAMUEL B. PROVIS, K.C.B.,  
Permanent Secretary to the Local  
Government Board—Retiring.  
Photo. Barratt.

MR. H. C. MONRO, C.B.,  
Appointed Permanent Secretary to the  
Local Government Board.  
Photo. Barratt.



SIR KENNETH MUIR-MACKENZIE, K.C.B.,  
Who as Clerk of the Crown issued the Writs for the  
Elections.  
Photo. Haines.

#### Personal Notes.

#### PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

SIR HUGH BELL, Bt.,  
Who is Opposing Mr. Balfour in the City of London.  
Photo. Beresford.

order that this, the most important of all constituencies, should not be allowed to go to the Unionists by default, is a famous ironmaster and colliery-owner of the North Country. He is managing director of Messrs. Bell Brothers, of Middlesbrough, and is on the board of several other important undertakings. He is the second Baronet, and since 1906 has been Lord-Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. He received his school education at Merchiston, and afterwards studied at Paris and Göttingen. He is an ardent Free Trader, and speaks of the "horrible sophisms" of the Tariff Reformers. In his election speeches he is taking his stand on the fiscal and constitutional questions. In 1892 he contested Middlesbrough as a Unionist, and he still opposes Home Rule for Ireland, but he does not regard that as a dominant issue at the present time. Sir Hugh Bell has been married twice. Lady Bell is the author of a number of books, including novels, plays, and essays. Her book "At the Works" is an interesting study of life among the workers of Middlesbrough. Her one-act play, "L'Indécis," was produced by Coquelin at the Royalty in 1887.

It is on the occasion of a General Election that the Clerk to the Crown comes prominently into public notice, for on him devolves the duty of issuing the writs for the new elections. Sir Kenneth Muir-Mackenzie, who, as Clerk to the Crown in Chancery, issued 542 writs last Monday from his office at the House of Lords immediately on receiving the Royal Proclamation of the Dissolution, has been Permanent Principal Secretary to the Lord Chancellor since 1880. Educated at Charterhouse and Balliol, he was called to the Bar in 1873. He is on the Standing Committees for the Revision of the Statute Law and the Publication of the State Trials. Sir Kenneth, it is interesting to recall, is father-in-law to the famous pianist, Mark Hambourg.

We cannot be too often reminded that it is the permanent officials in the Government offices who maintain the continuity of public affairs, the practical men in the background who are, as it were, the fixed stars of the Governmental firmament, while meteoric Ministers come and go. Sir Samuel Provis, who is shortly retiring under the age-limit from the post of Permanent Secretary



CAPTAIN WARR,  
The New Commodore of the Cunard  
Fleet.  
Photo. Illustrations Bureau.



HAKKI BEY,  
The New Grand Vizier of Turkey.  
Photo. Sebah and Joallier, Constantinople.

Secretary, Mr. H. C. Monro, has been Assistant-Secretary since 1897, having first entered the office of the Board in 1884. He acted as private secretary to four successive Presidents of the Local Government Board—Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Chaplin. He was educated at Repton and Clare College, Cambridge, where he was a classical scholar. He is also interested in ornithology.

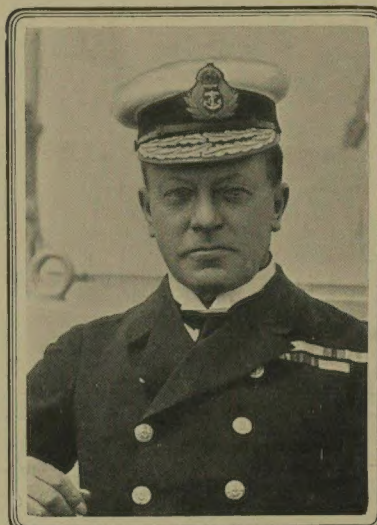
To passengers by the great liners on ocean voyages the personality of the captain is always a matter of interest and importance. It will be remembered that not long ago Captain Pritchard, the Commodore of the Cunard Line, made

his last voyage across the Atlantic, thereby completing a notable record before his retirement. He has been succeeded in that important post by Captain Warr, who is at present in temporary command of the *Umbria*, but will shortly transfer his flag to the *Campania*. He joined the Cunard Company in 1880. All good wishes go with Captain Warr in his anxious and responsible position.

It was chiefly by his periodical prophecies of the end of the world, the non-fulfilment of which did not dis-

quieting predictions. He also conducted a philanthropic agency in Shoreditch, where he gave away food, and at one time, it is said, he used to spend his week-ends on the Continent distributing, gratis, parts of the Bible in the language of the country he was visiting.

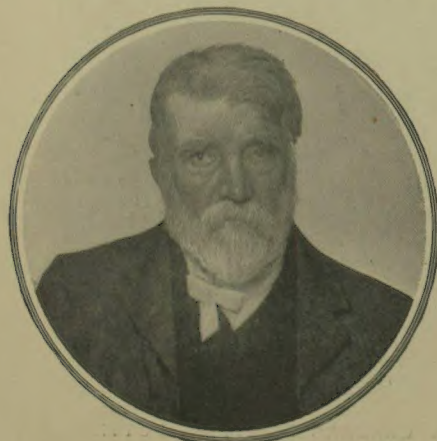
Hakki Bey, the new Grand Vizier of Turkey, who has succeeded Hilmi Pasha, on the latter's resignation, was loudly cheered on his arrival last Sunday at Constantinople, where he was met by the distinguished General, Mahmud Shevket Pasha, and the Ministers. It was expected that the new Vizier would at once proceed to form a Cabinet. Hakki Bey, who has latterly been Turkish Ambassador at Rome, is an able lawyer, and for many years acted as legal adviser to the Turkish Government. At one time he spent some years in this country in the Turkish Consular Service, and speaks English fluently. This fact, and his knowledge of English life, derived from his sojourn here, will no doubt facilitate any negotiations between him and our Ambassador in Constantinople, Sir Gerard Lowther. A knowledge of the English language and of English ways is not very common among Turkish Ministers.



VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. L. WINSLOE, K.C.B.,  
Appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China  
Station.  
Photo. Russell, Southsea.

By the appointment of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe to take the chief command of the fleet on the China station, in succession to Sir Hedworth Lambton, a vacancy occurs in the office of Fourth Sea Lord of the Admiralty, which Sir Alfred has occupied since 1906. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Captain Charles E. Madden. Vice-Admiral Winsloe entered the Navy in 1865, and served in the Egyptian War of 1882, being present at Tel-el-Kebir. During the Chino-Japanese War he commanded H.M.S. *Spartan*, and in 1901 he commanded the *Ophir* for the royal tour to the Colonies made by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

If the Budget should eventually pass, the duties of the Inspector of Stamps and Taxes, it is reasonable to expect, will be both varied and increased. It is of interest to note, therefore, that a change has just taken place in that department, Mr. E. H. Bowers having been appointed by the Board of Inland Revenue to be Chief Inspector of Stamps and Taxes, in place of Sir J. E. Thrift, who is retiring, under the age-limit, at the end of this month. Sir John Thrift, who entered the Inland Revenue Department in 1866, was knighted last year in recognition of special services in connection with the Finance Act of 1907.



THE LATE REV. MICHAEL P. BAXTER,  
The well-known Prophet, and Founder of the  
"Christian Herald."  
Photo. Bolak.



MR. E. H. BOWERS,  
Appointed Chief Inspector of Stamps  
and Taxes.  
Photo. Galea.



MR. S. E. DOWNING,  
Appointed Secretary of the Ecclesiastical  
Commission.  
Photo. Elliott and Fry.



THE LATE SIR LLOYD WISE, F.R.G.S., Etc.,  
The well-known Authority on Patent  
Law.  
Photo. Mills, Hainpstead.

to the Local Government Board, has served in that department for no less a period than thirty-seven years. From 1872 to 1882 he was Junior Legal Assistant to the Board. He was then Assistant-Secretary

courage him from further efforts, that the late Rev. Michael Baxter was known to the general public. He was ordained deacon in Canada in 1860, but never took priest's orders. In 1867 he founded and became editor

In view of the fact that the Ecclesiastical Commission, which was first established in 1836, has the management of property belonging to the Church of England, the office of Secretary to the Commissioners is one of

[Continued overleaf.]



# THE BURIAL OF A GREAT-UNCLE OF THE TSAR: THE FUNERAL OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL.



THE FUNERAL CORTÈGE OF THE LATE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH CROSSING THE BRIDGE  
NEAR THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

The final offices over the body were held in the presence of the Tsar, the foreign Princes, and the members of the Imperial family, who also followed the coffin on foot.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BULLA-UNDERWOOD.



considerable importance. Mr. Robert Selfe, who lately held the post, having retired, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have appointed in his place Mr. Stanford Edwin Downing, who has for some time held the post of Assistant Secretary. The members of the Commission include the two Archbishops, the thirty-four Bishops, the Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's, and Westminster, and a number of the high officers of State.

Patent Law Reform has lost a doughty champion by the death of Sir Lloyd Wise, whose activities were directed to that end for over thirty-six years. He was trained as an engineer, but he devoted himself to the literature and politics of his profession more than to practical work. For many years he was a leader-writer on *Engineering*, and wrote for many other papers. He was one of the founders of the Institute of Patent Agents, and he took a considerable part in framing the Patent Act of 1902 and the Canadian Patent Act of 1903. He was an active member of the Essex County Council, and a J.P. and Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

#### Our Diamond Chart of the General Election.

(Supplement.)

We present our readers this week, as a Supplement, with a chart of the election in the form of a map of the British Isles, on which the various electoral divisions are so given as to show at a glance the position of each constituency at the time of the Prorogation, and to enable our readers to follow step by step the course of the present historic struggle. The metropolitan boroughs are indicated by squares, and the rest of the constituencies of the United Kingdom by diamond-shaped divisions, which are grouped in counties, university constituencies being shown by a heraldic shield printed within the diamond. In each of these divisions is printed the name of the constituency, together with the total number of voters in it at the last election and the majority by which the successful candidate was returned. The party to which he belonged is shown

by the colour of the square or diamond division, each of the political parties being assigned a distinctive colour, a key to which is printed at the foot of the map. To save complications, Radicals have been classed with Liberals, Conservatives with Unionists, and Socialists and Independents with Labour Members. Accompanying the chart are two methods of recording the results of the present election, which may be used either alternatively or simultaneously.

#### "The Dominant and Vital Element" of the House of Lords.

(See Supplement.)

We should like to call attention also to the drawing given on the back of the Election Chart, by our Artist Mr. S. Begg, which represents (in the words of the *Times*) "the dominant and vital element" of the House of Lords—namely, a group of some hundred of its members who are men of commanding ability and large experience of practical affairs. The drawing, which, incidentally, is a remarkably fine piece of work from an artistic point of view, is based on a recent article in the *Times*, entitled "The Personal Aspect of the House of Lords," drawing attention to the fact that the Second Chamber "contains a great proportion of men whose high capacity has been proved by long and important public services of the most varied kinds." These include, among others, and in addition to the well-known political leaders in the House of Lords, a large number of men who have governed Colonies, the chiefs of the legal profession, leading men in the City, heads of great businesses, distinguished soldiers and sailors, leading men of science and literature, country gentlemen who are high authorities on agriculture, and men who devote a large amount of time gratuitously

These men our Artist has drawn, with masterly skill, as standing in a group in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, beneath the famous picture of the Death of Nelson, in reproducing which, by the way, the Artist has been particularly successful. Fifty-nine of these Peers were against the Budget, twenty-three in favour of it, and twenty-five for various reasons (including absence abroad, did not vote). It is instructive to remember that the total number of members of the House of Lords is over six hundred. On the occasion of the Budget division, Lord Lansdowne's Amendment rejecting the Budget received 350 votes, while 75 were recorded against it, the Budget thus being rejected by a majority of 275.



SPADE AND BULLET-PROOF SHIELD IN ONE: A SOLDIER TAKING COVER BEHIND HIS SPADE.

A new spade, invented by Captain Agreffi, can be used not only as a spade, but as a bullet-proof shield, in the manner shown.

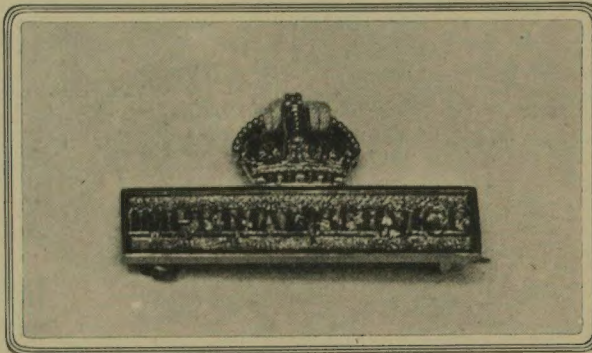


Photo. Topical.

DESIGNED TO BE WORN BY TERRITORIAL OFFICERS AND MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO SERVE ABROAD: THE NEW IMPERIAL SERVICE BADGE.

The King has approved of this badge being worn on the right breast of officers and men of the Territorial Force who are willing to serve outside the United Kingdom in time of national emergency. It will be worn on uniform only.

to the hard work of local administration on County and Borough Councils. The *Times* article then gave a list of names illustrating these various classes of Peers who are "men of high character and high distinction, accustomed to deal with great practical questions."



SPADE AND BULLET-PROOF SHIELD IN ONE: THE DEVICE CARRIED BY A SOLDIER.

The spade may be seen carried on the left of the man's chest. It would seem that it is likely to come into general use in the French Army.

and incidents of the great political struggle now in progress we have endeavoured to give as comprehensive and ubiquitous a view as possible, touching on events in widely different localities, in order to enable our readers to form an idea of what the election means in places far away from that where they themselves live. A Londoner, for instance, is apt to regard elections only as he knows them from his own experience, and without pictorial aid can form but a limited idea of the scenes that occur in a country town or in a seaport in Scotland. Among our Illustrations, it will be seen, we have been able to include drawings of Mr. Asquith's meeting at Ipswich on Tuesday and of Mr. Balfour speaking at Aberdeen on the previous day. We hope also that our readers will be interested in the article dealing with the mechanism of a General Election, those official and less familiar phases of such an occasion which take place chiefly in the seclusion of Government offices, and of which, without pictures, the public would be able to form but little idea. The series of drawings traces the process of an election all through its official stages down to the actual election of the Member.

#### Our Illustrations of Electioneering Incidents.

It will no doubt strike our readers—and, we trust, with a feeling of approval and appreciation—that in illustrating scenes

By the King.

A Proclamation

In order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland.

Testament R.L.S.

Whereas We have in Our Council thought fit to declare Our Pleasure for summoning and holding a Parliament of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February next ensuing the date hereof: In order, therefore, to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland who are to sit in the House of Peers in the said Parliament, We do, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, issue forth this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly charging and commanding all the Peers of Scotland to assemble and meet at Holyrood House, in Edinburgh, on Friday, the Twenty-eighth day of January instant, between the hours of Twelve and Two in the Afternoon, to nominate and choose the Sixteen Peers to sit and vote in the House of Peers in the said ensuing Parliament by open Election and Plurality of Voices of the Peers that shall be then present and of the forces of such as shall be absent (such Peers being Peers, and producing a Mandate in Writing duly signed before Witnesses, and both the Constituent and Peers being qualified according to Law); and the Lord Clerk Register, or the five Principal Clerks of the Session appointed by him to officiate in his name, are hereby respectively required to attend such Meeting, and to administer the Oaths required by Law to be taken there by the said Peers, and to take their Votes, and immediately after such Election made and duly examined to certify the Names of the Sixteen Peers so elected, and to sign and attest the same in the presence of the said Peers the Electors, and return such Certificate into Our High Court of Chancery of Great Britain: And We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, strictly command and require the Provost of Edinburgh, and all other the Magistrates of the said City, to take special care to preserve the Peace thereof during the time of the said Election, and to prevent all manner of Riots, Tumults, Disorders, and Violences whatsoever; And We strictly charge and command that this Our Royal Proclamation be duly published at the Market Cross at Edinburgh, and in all the County Towns of Scotland, Ten Days at least before the Time hereby appointed for the Meeting of the said Peers to proceed to such Election.

Witness Ourself at Buckingham Palace this Tenth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and ten, and in the Ninth year of Our reign.

God save the King.





## LYING IN STATE WITH THE SIGNS OF HIS RANK ABOUT HIM.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BULLA-UNDERWOOD.



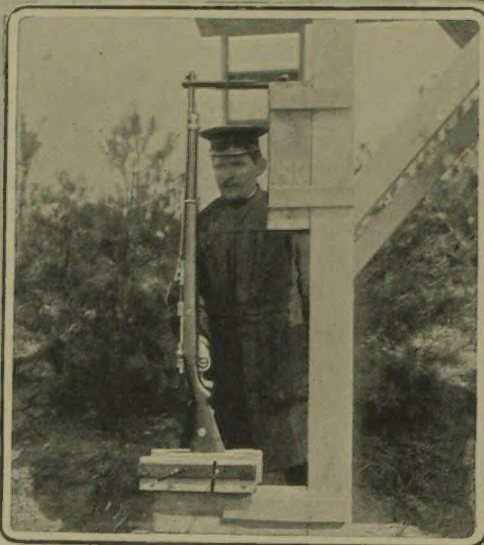
### IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL: THE LYING IN STATE OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL NICOLAIEVITCH.

In the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Petersburg, where the body of the late Grand Duke Michael Nicolaievitch, great-uncle of the Tsar, had been lying in state with the outward and visible signs of the dead man's rank about it, in the form of decorations placed on cushions, the final rites connected with his funeral were recently performed. The Tsar, accompanied by the members of the Imperial family and the foreign princes, was present at the ceremony, and walked in the procession following the bier. After the service the body of the Grand Duke was solemnly committed to the ground. It will be remembered that he died a short time ago at Cannes, where he was accustomed to spend the winter. He was a son of the Emperor Nicholas I., and brother of the Tsar Alexander II., who was the present Tsar's grandfather. The late Grand Duke's second son is his Imperial Highness Michael Michailovitch, husband of Countess Torby, both of whom are well known in this country.



## SCIENCE AND

## NATURAL HISTORY



FOR FIGHTING ENEMIES IN THE AIR: EXPERIMENTS WITH A RIFLE DESIGNED FOR USE AGAINST BALLOONS.

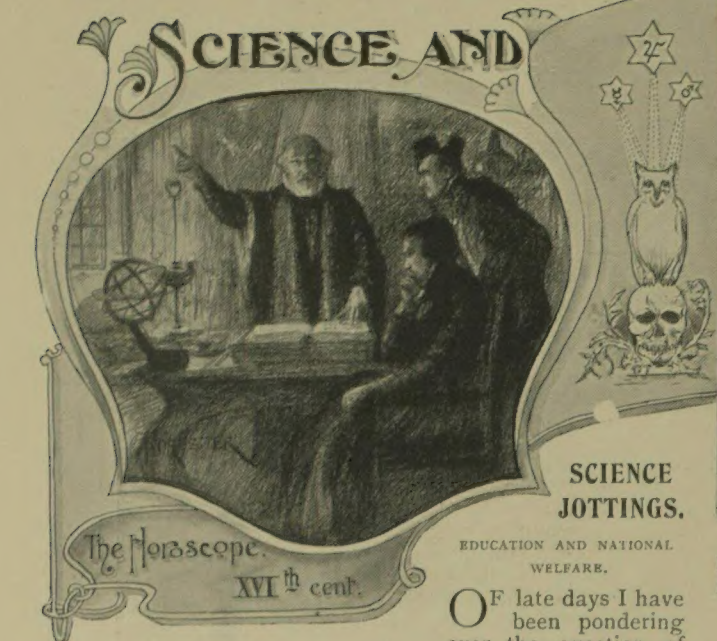
Photograph by Hersberg.

of being devoted to mental and social improvement. I look in vain in the pregnant pronouncements of Labour leaders for condemnation of these things. They are too busy working the wires political to take heed of the demoralisation which mars the life of their supporters. One wishes for the stern Puritan here to tell the people why they are to fear Germany as a trade rival, and why this British slackness of fibre is an indication that our once robust nationality is on the wane. But outsiders see the trend of the game, and I prophesy—because I know—that in a few years the idea of wages without work, and of amusement as the chief end of life, will sap the foundations of that robust British spirit which of old made and sustained home and the Empire beyond the seas.

I confess I have met few men who are not alive to the seriousness of the issues of our national life as at present represented. Possibly a war may clear the air, but this is a drastic measure such as may end in disaster, and leave us as we were. My hopes of reform begin with the school. Education must be made more practical in its character, with less of fancy subjects, and more attention paid to the wants of the life beyond the school, for which it is the *raison d'être* of all education to fit the boy and the girl. The German youth aspires to attain a better position than his father holds. He goes to the technical school at night if he is busy by day, and fits himself to be a chemist or an intelligent artisan who knows the science of his trade. Here, I see crowds of youths loafing at the street corners in every town I visit, their minds rising no further than the gallery of the music-hall or the rink, and whose highest ambition is to gain admittance to a football team.

The Romans in their decadence cried for "bread and games." We are following the Roman lead very closely to-day. We want feeding and we want football and the music-hall. Even your clubman can talk about little else in the season than the cricket play at Lord's. Intellect is shelved, and the higher aims of life are ignored. This is not as things should be. Our national dangers are evolved from within our gates, and the enemy will find a weak citadel.

ANDREW WILSON.



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

EDUCATION AND NATIONAL WELFARE.

OF late days I have been pondering over the question of

how far our modern system of education is calculated to serve the real aim and end of all training—namely, the fitting of the pupil to go forth from the school able to play thoroughly and well the introductory part to the serious business of life. I have come to the conclusion that things are far wrong in our system of training the young. This is a serious thing to say, but it has been often said before. I am only judging our educational system by the results it produces. I hear of boys

from school applying for situations in the offices of commercial firms. I hear of their tests in the way of simple arithmetical problems and of writing a plain grammatical letter. I hear of many absolute failures to respond to these simple examinations. As for languages, they cannot write a French sentence correctly; German is taboo; and when they begin to talk about elementary science, they speak of "carbolic" acid when they mean carbonic acid gas. Business-men inform me that the average schoolboy has been practically to be educated (for business) in the office. This is a slow, laborious process, beneath which many youths succumb. They do not realise what business is. They are inexact. They will not attend to the proper stamping of foreign letters, and they put letters in the wrong envelopes. A letter meant for Aberdeen is posted to Leeds, and so on goes the comedy of errors, dislocating business, and making an employer tear his locks in veritable despair when he desires the exercise of common intelligence in routine matters.

This is all an evidence of two things—slackness in realising the nobility of work and duty, and an exaggerated importance of games and sports. A foreman in a factory told me that when the clock hands are veering round towards the dinner-hour, the spirit of restlessness appears among the apprentices. It is not anxiety to get home to be fed: it is the demand to hurry over dinner and to kick a ball about till the bell rings for work to be recommenced. Any observer of the times knows that so-called "sport" is killing the national conscience which calls a man to work and to work honestly and with heart. You see



MANY PIECES OF METAL MADE INTO ONE: IRONWORK IN THE MAKING OF WHICH THE OXY-HYDROGEN BLOWPIPE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART.

The various pieces of metal, having been fashioned into the desired shapes, were joined by melting their edges together, the necessary heat being supplied by means of an oxy-hydrogen blowpipe. Thus, each article represents a homogeneous reproduction in iron, in which neither rivets nor solder, nor brazing material of any kind have been used.

Photograph Supplied by the British Oxygen Co.

of irresponsibility, favours idleness and drunkenness, and saps at the foundation of all true citizenship such as is worth anything to a nation at large.

If there is required another proof that sport and amusement represent the real issues of life for the masses of Britain to-day, and work and labour merely side-things which minister to the gratification of sense, it would be found in the multiplication of music-halls and rinks. I recognise fully the right to play as well as the duty of work; but when I find that variety-theatres are found to-day in small places, and that they have multiplied in big towns, I cannot but come to the conclusion that there is something seriously wrong in the State of Denmark when money and time are spent in amusements of frivolous character in place



MANY PIECES OF METAL MADE INTO ONE: IRONWORK IN THE MAKING OF WHICH THE OXY-HYDROGEN BLOWPIPE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT PART.

Oxygen discharged from a blowpipe, mixed with a suitable combustible gas, such as Acetylene, is capable of more utilitarian applications than those represented by the photographs. It is employed in a similar manner for the autogenous welding or fusion of steel or iron structures up to one inch in thickness. It is able to produce a heat of 6000° Fahr.

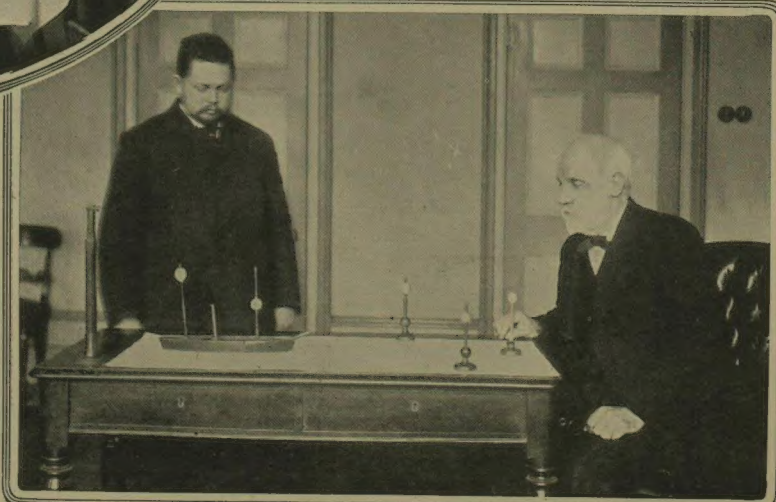
Photograph Supplied by the British Oxygen Co.



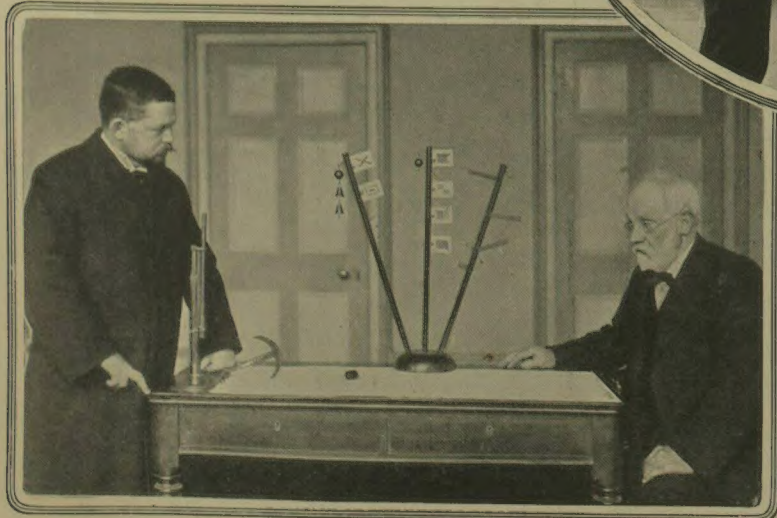
EXAMINING THE WOULD-BE MASTER MARINER: THE CANDIDATE SUBMITTING TO A COLOUR-VISION TEST, WHICH REQUIRES HIM TO MATCH SELECTED SKEINS OF WORSTED FROM A HEAP UPON THE TABLE.

Especially interest has been aroused in the Board of Trade's tests for would-be master mariners, and especially in the test for colour-vision. The wool-tests for colour-blindness have been described by Dr. Edridge-Green as unreliable and dangerous.

Photographs by Clarke and Hyde.



THE EXAMINER AIDED BY MINIATURE SHIP'S LIGHTS: TESTING A CANDIDATE'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE RULES OF THE ROAD.



EXAMINING A WOULD-BE MASTER MARINER; A VIVA-VOCE EXAMINATION IN SIGNALS AND SEAMANSHIP.



# FIGHTING IN A GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FOR THE FIRST TIME:

SUFFRAGETTES

AT WORK.



EXPLAINING THEIR GRIEVANCES: ARDENT BELIEVERS IN THE CAUSE OF VOTES FOR WOMEN ADDRESSING WORKMEN DURING THE DINNER-HOUR.

For the first time, the Suffragettes are working in a General Election campaign, and they have taken full advantage of the situation. They have been canvassing, if one may so call it, less with the idea of getting particular men in, than with the idea of keeping particular men out.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MAX COWPER.



## At the Sign of St. Paul's



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
CAPTAIN SIR FRANCIS VANE, Bt.,  
P.R.G.S.,  
Whose book entitled "Walks and  
People in Tuscany," is being published  
by Mr. John Lane.



There, accused of sorcery by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, did penance in St. Paul's in a white sheet... about 1186.

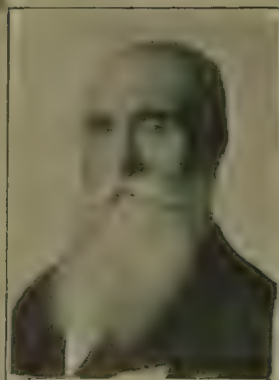


Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,  
LITT.D., ETC.,  
Editor of the Oxford Dictionary, who  
has been made a Corresponding Member  
of the Institute of France.

## ANDREW LANG ON TENNYSON.

Cambridge, and Mr. Henry Jones's address to the British Academy, which does not consist of poets and literary geniuses, but of erudites in Law, Economics, History, Archaeology, Anthropology, and other solemn studies. Mr. Ker's lecture was given to an audience probably favourable, for Tennyson, like almost all of our poets, was a Cambridge man. The Eastern counties, though one might not expect it, for their people are *not* Celtic, and their scenery is not

Stern and wild,  
Meet nurse for a poetic child,

breed poets more than the rest of our island. We have no great Welsh poet writing in English, and no great Highland poet, unless you count Thomas Campbell a genius. Mr. Ker's lecture was cheerful and colloquial. He proved Tennyson's great-

or not, I don't much mind; if he be, let him give God thanks and make no boast," as Paris does in the Iliad.

The remarks were apt to annoy Milnes; he had been very cool indeed, and was told as much. He replied with remarks on "insolent irony" and "piscatory vanity"; why "piscatory"? And then Tennyson.

says Mr. Ker, "is convincing proof of the largeness and generosity of Tennyson's mind, of his intellectual virtue. . . ." But his mind was large enough; we are tired to death of hearing that he was no "thinker." He was a considerable "thinker." He argued, at Cambridge, as an undergraduate, in favour of our evolution from some rudimentary living thing, long before the date when Darwin arrived at his epoch-making conclusions. But he did not propose to imitate the behaviour of "the greater ape," our ancestor, who, however, I understand, is by no means a patron of "free love," like some of our present thinkers, but a highly domesticated ape, attached to family ties.

Tennyson was a born mystic: he had peculiar psychological experiences, most beautifully adumbrated in "In Memoriam"; and he hoped that his love was immortal, not to perish with the death of the body. As Lockhart writes—

One faith I fain would keep,  
One hope I'll not forego,  
Eternal be the sleep,  
Except to waken so—



CURSED BY KING SOLOMON: THE  
EGYPTIAN VULTURE.

Solomon cursed the vultures because, when he was once journeying in the heat of the day, they would not shade him from the sun. Therefore he said that their necks and heads should be featherless for evermore.

A NATURE-LOVER IN THE  
NILE VALLEY: A COLOUR-BOOK  
ON EGYPTIAN BIRDS.

The illustrations on this page are reproduced from Mr. Charles Whymper's book, "Egyptian Birds," illustrated by himself in 51 Coloured Plates and 11 Line Drawings; by Courtesy of the Publishers Messrs. A. and C. Black.

A SACRED BIRD AND THE "HIERATICA" OF ANCIENT EGYPT: IBIS IN A Papyrus SWAMP. "There are no sacred ibises in Egypt. . . . The first place that you can at all safely look for ibis in is south of Karloom. It needs the great jungle-like brakes of papyrus along the river-course." Papyrus stems, woven together and pressed flat, formed the writing material of ancient Egypt—the "hieratica" of the priests.

ness of heart from an early letter in which he refused to quarrel with Monckton Milnes, who had written to him in anger. Tennyson was right, but he had been rather irritating.

Lord Northampton was editing (December 1835) "a charity book" for the family of a dead man of letters. Milnes writes: "I have half-promised you will give him something pretty considerable," in size, which was pretty cool, but Milnes was known as "the cool of the evening." Had the time been our time, Tennyson, who was poor, could have got a pretty considerable sum for a pretty considerable poem. Probably Lord Northampton could have given, without missing it, as much as his "charity book" was likely to fetch for the distressed family.

Tennyson replied, "That you had promised the Marquis I would write for him something exceeding the average length of 'Annual' composition. . . . I took for one of those elegant fictions with which you amuse your aunts of evenings." Tennyson went on to say that he had forsworn these "vapid books," because of the incivility of the editors, but had written for the lady because he heard that she was beautiful. "But whether the Marquis be beautiful



THE FOLLOWER OF MAN AND ITS ARCH-ENEMY: AN EGYPTIAN SPARROW  
AND A PICTURED SPARROW-HAWK.

"Sparrows distinctly follow man. Where no men are, you will find no sparrows. . . . One cannot help but speculating, does the sparrow recognise in the painting its arch-enemy, for the pictured hawk shown may well, as far as form is concerned, be meant for a sparrow-hawk?"—[SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE.]

after burning Milnes's letter, and reflecting for ten minutes, wrote in the friendliest terms, and sent "O that 'twere possible," "afterwards the foundation of 'Maud'"—and better than "Maud," *me judice*. This,

Perhaps he was, in some matters; he was out of date because he was in advance of the other thinkers. You can see their highly respectable names in the volume of the *Nineteenth Century* for 1887.

THE BIRD WITH THE ROYAL CROWN,  
WHEREBY HANGS A TALE: THE HOOPOE.

An old Egyptian story explains how the hoopoe got his crest. A certain king had commanded the birds to shelter his new bride with their wings. The hoopoe alone refused, and was brought before the angry monarch, but so ably did he defend himself that the king crowned him with his own crown.

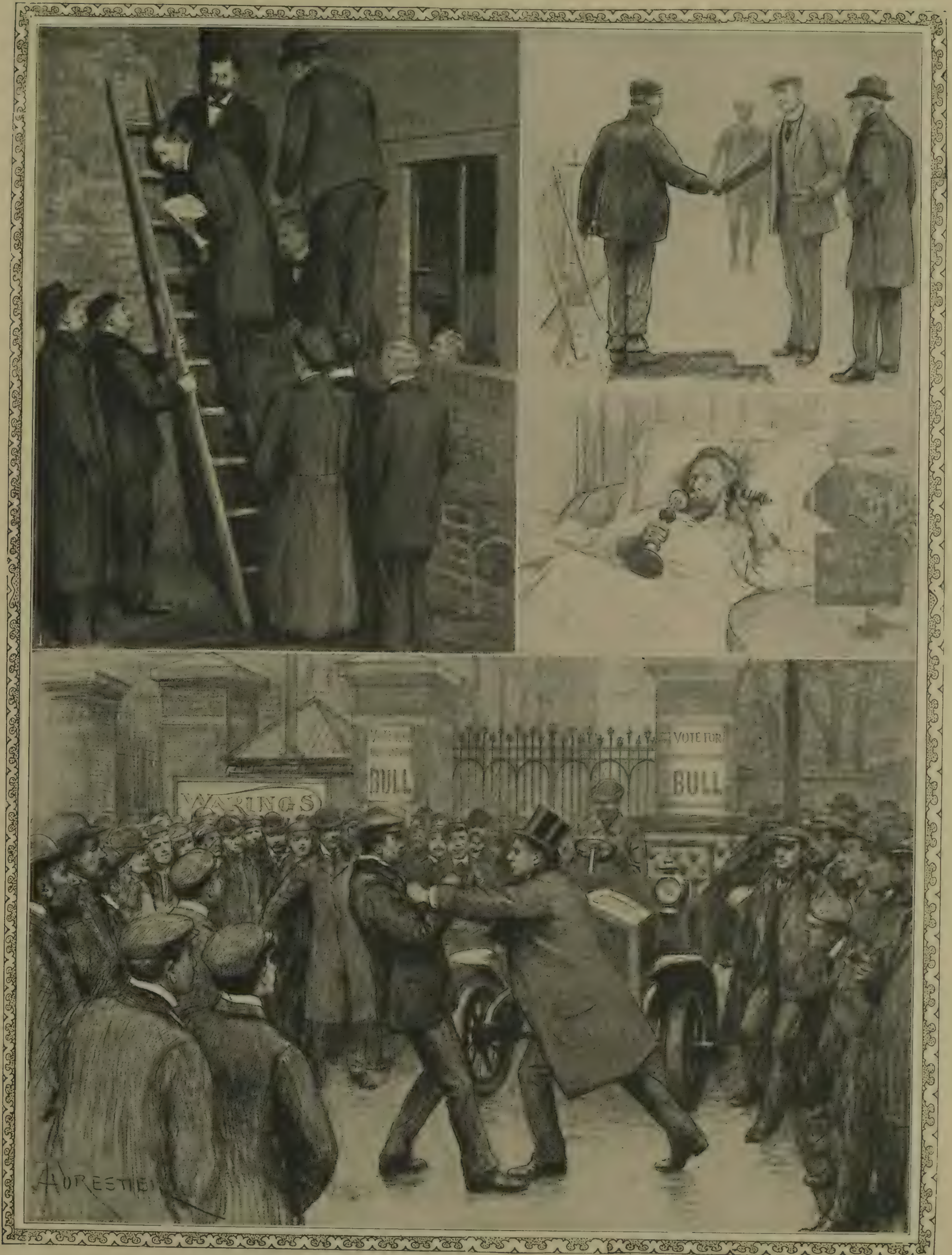
in the society of the beloved—  
Serene in perfect prime  
Of body and of soul.

Lockhart's lines were dear to Carlyle, but Tennyson is now despised by thinkers who do not desire what he desired, and condemn every mortal who is not a materialist. Well, Tennyson was "born to other things," and he was a "thinker," if we must have poets who are "thinkers," though he reached conclusions despised by popular science. We must take him with his limitations. Whether his thinking was right or wrong, it does not, as Mr. Ker says, diminish the merit of "The Lady of Shalott," "The Lotus-Eaters," "Tithonus," "Mariana in the Moated Grange," "Ulysses," and scores of other things, I would add. Mr. Ker quotes Sidney's idea of poetic endeavour. Tennyson accomplished it. I would be content to rest his fame on these successes, and I do not care what "thinkers" may say. They cannot alter the fact. They were at their work in 1887 in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Tennyson was "a thinker out of date."



# THE VOTE-SEEKERS: THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



1. STANDING ON THE WALL, MR. LLOYD-GEORGE ON HIS WAY TO AN OVERFLOW MEETING AT PECKHAM.
2. A SON OF THE PLOUGH OF THE LONELY FURROW AND A SON OF TOIL: MR. NEIL PRIMROSE, SON OF LORD ROSEBERY, SOLICITING A LABOURER'S VOTE.
3. CONDUCTING HIS CAMPAIGN FROM A BED OF SICKNESS: MR. A. W. BLACK, LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR THE BIGGLESWADE DIVISION, DISCUSSING POLITICAL MATTERS THROUGH THE TELEPHONE.
4. "YOUR OLD FRIEND BULL" DEALING WITH A HECKLER: SIR WILLIAM BULL FIGHTS AN INTERRUPTER.

With reference to these illustrations, it should be said that, after having addressed his first meeting in the Queen's Hall Skating Rink at Peckham, Mr. Lloyd-George made his way to an overflow meeting by means of the back door and a dividing wall. Mr. A. W. Black, Liberal candidate for the Biggleswade Division, has been conducting his campaign under very considerable difficulties. He is in the Nottingham Hospital, where he had to undergo an operation for appendicitis. A telephone was specially laid on for his benefit, and with its aid he is able to keep in touch with his workers. There was a curious incident at Hammersmith the other day, when Sir William Bull, the Unionist candidate, replying to a man in the crowd who called him a "lying lawyer," said, "If you say that again I will get down and punch your head." The man repeated his statement, and, with great promptitude, Sir William Bull was as good as his word. A short stand-up fight ensued. When someone questioned the propriety of the incident, Sir William's reply was: "I am an Englishman before I am a gentleman."



# THE GENERAL ELECTION: INCIDENTS OF THE PRE-POLLING DAYS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB, TOPICAL, SIK, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.



1. "ARISTOCRATIC SOCIALISM" AIDING LABOUR: MR. BERNARD SHAW SPEAKING TO DOCKYARD MEN AT PORTSMOUTH ON BEHALF OF ALDERMAN SANDERS.
3. BETWEEN BOUTS OF POLITICAL WORK: LORD CHARLES BERESFORD PLANNING THE INVASION BY MOTOR-CAR OF FAREHAM, WHICH WAS DEFENDED BY BOY SCOUTS.
5. A GREAT K.C. UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION: MR. RUFUS ISAACS TACKLED BY AN OLD HAND AT READING.

2. "KEEP THE LIBERAL OUT": SUFFRAGETTES ADDRESSING THE CROWD AT NEWCASTLE.
4. HIS LAST OPPORTUNITY BEFORE THE ISSUING OF THE WRITS, WHICH TEMPORARILY REMOVES THE PEERS FROM ACTIVE POLITICS: THE DUKE OF NORFOLK AT BRISTON.
6. THE BLIND LIBERAL CANDIDATE AT WORK: MR. WALKER KING CANVASSING IN THE CATTLE MARKET AT TAUNTON.

The Peers' practical part in the General Election came to an end immediately after the holding of the Dissolution Council, it being understood that they shall not take an active part in politics after the writs for a new House of Commons have been issued. With regard to our photograph of Mr. Walker King, it may be said that the Liberal candidate for the Wellington Division of Somerset was stricken with permanent blindness when quite a young man. In spite of this, he has been conducting his campaign against Sir Alexander Acland Hood with great vigour and knowledge. He is a man of exceptional ability, has travelled much on the Continent, and speaks five languages. His wife is his invaluable helpmeet.



## LABOUR AGAINST THE FIRST LABOUR CABINET MINISTER.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



### SPEAKING AGAINST THE CHAMPION OF HIS CLASS: A BATTERSEA STREET ORATOR INVEIGHING AGAINST MR. JOHN BURNS.

There are those among the working classes who cannot forgive Mr. John Burns for having the ability to reach Cabinet rank, who do not believe that an avowed Labour representative should be drawing a salary of any sort as a Government official. Thus it has come about that there have been numerous street-meetings in Battersea at which Labour has spoken against Labour in High Places, as represented by the President of the Local Government Board. It may be noted that Mr. Burns contests Battersea as a Liberal. In "Who's Who," he is described as "Labour Representative."



# THE GENERAL ELECTION: INCIDENTS OF THE PRE-POLLING DAYS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, L.N.A., AND OTHERS.



1. AT WORK FOR HER HUSBAND AT SALISBURY: LADY TENNANT CANVASSING FROM HOUSE TO HOUSE.

2. THE FATAL ELECTION ACCIDENT AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST: THE AREA DOWN WHICH A NUMBER OF PEOPLE FELL, SHOWING PART OF THE IRON RAILINGS THAT GAVE WAY.

3. THE MOST CONSPICUOUS FIGURE OF THE PRE-POLLING DAYS: MR. LLOYD-GEORGE SPEAKING AT ST. PANCRAS.

4. "HOW SHOULD I VOTE IF I HAD A VOTE? I WOULD BE ENTIRELY UNINFLUENCED BY THE PREJUDICE OF CLASS-HATRED WHICH OUR OPPONENTS HAVE ENDEAVOURED TO SET UP. I SHOULD CONSIDER NOT ONLY THE IMMEDIATE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE COUNTRY, BUT THE REMOTE RESULTS WHICH WILL UNDOUBTEDLY FOLLOW": LORD LANSDOWNE SPEAKING AT SALISBURY.

5. "I ADVOCATE THE TAXATION OF THE FOREIGNER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE BUDGET": MR. F. E. SMITH AT SWANSEA.

Most of the subjects dealt with on this page need no further description. Of the election disaster at St. George's-in-the-East, a few words may be necessary. A meeting organised by the local branch of the United Irish League was announced to be held in the Cable Street Town Hall. The crush outside the building was so great that some iron railings gave way, and a number of people fell into the area below. This took place during the rush towards the entrance, and despite the fact that a row of policemen were in front of the iron railings to protect the area. One man was killed and a number were injured. The ironwork was four or five feet high; each rail was about one-and-a-half inches in diameter; and each was embedded in stone about twelve inches high.



## THE MECHANISM

## OF A GENERAL ELECTION

FROM THE DISSOLUTION TO THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS.

ILLUSTRATED BY S. BEGG.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of candidates have been busily speaking, canvassing, and organising for at least a month or two, the mechanism of a General Election began only on Monday (the 10th), when the Dissolution Council was held at Buckingham Palace. The decision as to the Dissolution had, of course, been arrived at by the Cabinet in Downing Street, and his Majesty acted on the advice of the Prime Minister. Only a few members of the Privy Council were present on Monday, when the King was pleased, by signing a Proclamation, to dissolve the old Parliament and to order the issue of writs forthwith for the calling of its successor.

One of the few picturesque features of a modern General Election is the announcement of the Dissolution in the City of London. From the steps of the Royal Exchange the King's Proclamation is read with time-honoured formalities, the Serjeant-at-Arms and Common Crier of the City being attended by an escort of police and ward beadies.

The issue of the writs by the Crown Office at the House of Lords is carried out promptly and with great care. So far as the returning-officers in London are concerned, the writs are conveyed to them directly by the messenger or pursuivant of the Great Seal or his deputy. He takes all other writs to the General Post Office, and there delivers them to the Postmaster or his appointed representative, from whom he receives an acknowledgment in writing. Their destination, the local postmaster carries the

Public notice of the election is given by the returning-officer—in the case of a county, within two days after the receipt of the writ, and in the case of a borough on the day on which he receives it or the following day. The notice is given by advertisements, placards, or handbills; and in county elections a placard is exhibited at the post-office of each polling-place.

The nomination of the candidates is a very careful affair. A candidate is nominated in writing, the paper being subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight others as assenting to the proposal. Usually there are a number of such nominations for each candidate, these representing the various important classes of his supporters.

The paper is delivered to the returning-officer, as a rule, by the candidate himself who, for the sake of regularity, is accompanied by his proposer, seconder, and agent. Sometimes, however, a candidate is out of the country or ill when nominated, and his paper is delivered by his proposer or seconder. This has been done, for instance, in the case of Mr. Will Crooks, who had not returned from his tour round the world at the time of his nomination. The fees are heavy. A large portion, indeed, of the candidate's outlay consists of the returning-officer's expenses, and it has often been proposed that these should be defrayed by the State.

It is fortunate at such a time of excitement as the present that the hustings nomination has been abolished. The hustings would have provided a tempting opportunity for the Suffragettes, as well as for the men whose feelings have been so deeply stirred.

At some General Elections there have been a considerable number of uncontested constituencies. The

nomination was the beginning and the end. So keen, however, is the present struggle that contests have been rendered necessary except in a very few exceptional cases. According to etiquette, the Speaker

a walk-over; but even in many constituencies where the result could not be in doubt a fight has been insisted upon. Speeches have been delivered in every nook and village of the country; canvassers have settled upon it like a cloud of locusts; leaflets have been thrust in at every door, placards have been exhibited on tens of thousands of hoardings; vans with pictures and lecturers have perambulated the streets and lanes, and all the arts and devices of the political agent and electioneer have been practised with almost frantic eagerness.

The polling is the simplest process. Outside the booth excitement reigns as the voter comes to place his decisive mark on the paper which keeps its secret; but inside there is an air of tranquillity. To the slightest detail the process is regularised. There are text-books to guide the officials even as to the form of the polling-station. They are advised to provide each polling-station with two doors; these are to be marked respectively "Entrance" and "Exit" or "In" and "Out."

The presiding officer's seat, as a rule faces the entrance; his poll clerks are seated on either side of him, and the candidates' polling agents next beyond the poll clerks. There is a drop bar or barrier to separate the officers and the agents from the voters; and, of course, each station is furnished with compartments in which the electors can mark their papers screened from observation. The room in the town or county hall in which the votes are counted is indicated with equal minuteness. At the top, and, if possible, on a raised dais, are placed three tables for the returning-officer, the undersheriff or town clerk, and the chief counting assistant. The candidates are admitted, and all their duly appointed agents who have made a declaration of secrecy, as well as the officers' own assistants and clerks. Hither are brought the voting papers from all the stations. The numbers are verified, and the contents of the various boxes are mixed together before the counting is proceeded with.

Under a system which some officers adopt, the candidate's counting agent is furnished with a book containing parallel slips with the name of each candidate at the top. The slips have each 100 lines or spaces, and as the presiding official opens the ballot paper and calls out the name, each person at the table makes a mark in one of the spaces until the foot of the column is reached, when "Check" is called. According to other methods, the papers are divided into heaps of fifty for each candidate as they are counted.

Thus, sometimes long before the counting is finished a candidate may see how he stands from the relative size of the rival bundles. In any event, he is promptly informed of the result. It is a trying time for eager combatants, but if they are present together they maintain good-humour.

There remains the declaration of the poll. This is usually made outside the hall in which the votes are counted, and it is made immediately after the result has been ascertained. A crowd waits in the street; a window is opened; the crowd becomes silent; the returning officer reads out the figures; and then a roar of cheering and shouting and booing is heard, while the news is flashed to every corner of the kingdom.

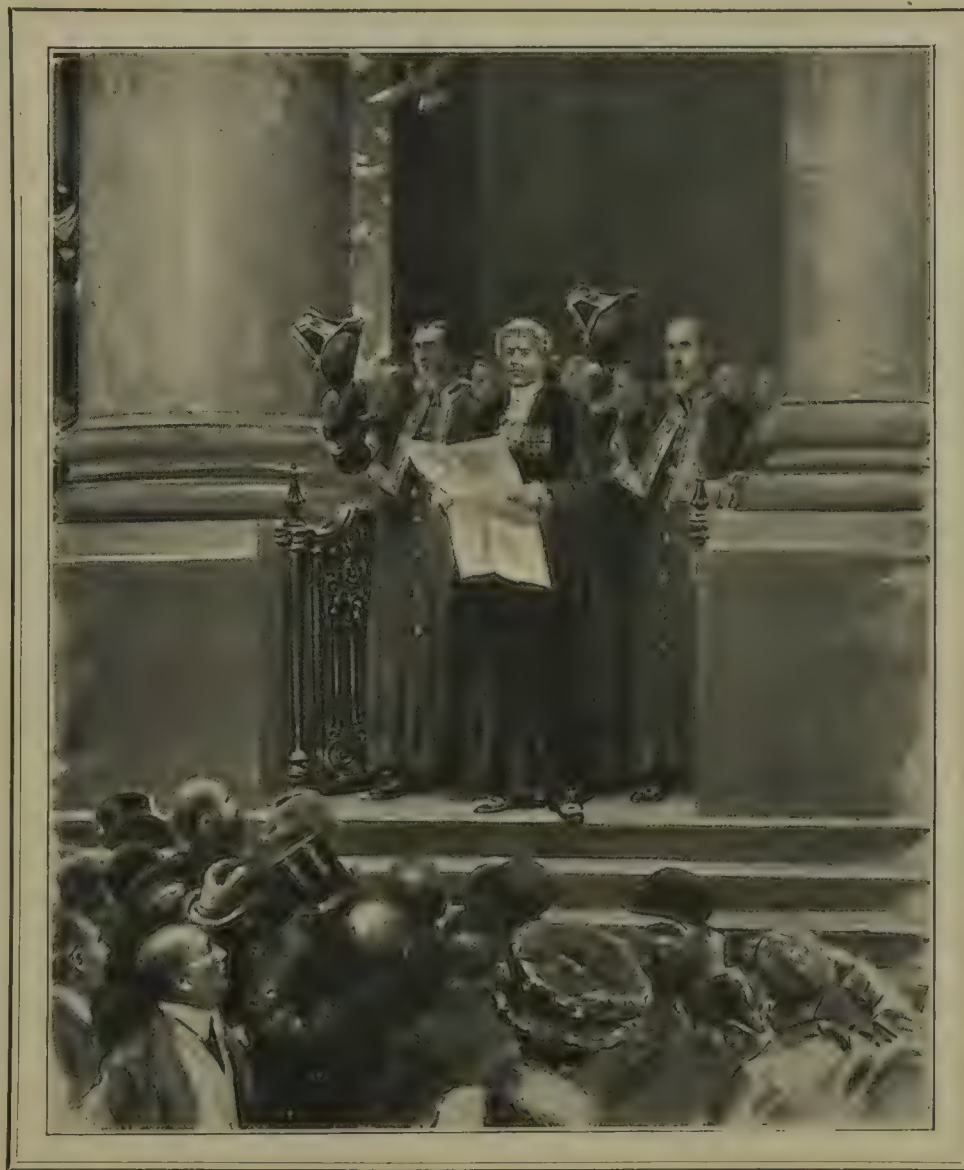


THE MECHANISM BEGINS TO MOVE: A DISSOLUTION COUNCIL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On reaching

of the House of Commons was unopposed, and the Liberals graciously allowed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain

electors can mark their papers screened from observation. The



"GOD SAVE THE KING!": LIEUT.-COL. J. T. KEARNS, THE COMMON CRIER AND SERJEANT-AT-ARMS, ATTENDED BY WARD BEADLES, ANNOUNCING THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT FROM THE STEPS OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.



# THE MECHANISM OF A GENERAL ELECTION: FROM THE ISSUING OF THE WRITS TO THE ELECTION OF THE MEMBERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



1. PREPARING THE ELECTION-WRITS IN THE CROWN OFFICE.  
2. A MESSENGER OF THE GREAT SEAL CARRYING A WRIT TO A RETURNING-OFFICER IN LONDON.

3 MR. LISLE, OF THE CROWN OFFICE, SPECIALLY APPOINTED DEPUTY MESSENGER OF THE GREAT SEAL DELIVERING WRITS FOR CONSTITUENCIES OUTSIDE LONDON TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

4. READING A PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE ELECTION.  
5. A CANDIDATE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS PROPOSER AND SECONDER, HANDING HIS NOMINATION-PAPER TO THE RETURNING-OFFICER.

6. ELECTORS RECORDING THEIR VOTES IN A POLLING-BOOTH.  
7. THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES AFTER THE POLLING.  
8. THE RETURNING-OFFICER ANNOUNCING THE RESULT OF THE POLL.

The mechanism of a General Election is considerably more elaborate than many people would think. It begins to move when the King holds a Dissolution Council and authorises the issuing of writs, and, after various devious workings, comes to a stop when the results of the polls have been announced. Our readers will find full details on the preceding page. It may be remarked that, although 670 members have to be elected, only 542 election writs are dispatched from the Crown Office. This is accounted for by the fact that the 101 Irish writs are issued from the Crown Office in Dublin, and that a two-member constituency needs but one writ.



CONCERNING WRITS, VOTING-PAPERS, AND OTHER ELECTION DOCUMENTS :  
THEIR STORAGE.



1. ELECTION DOCUMENTS OF VARIOUS KINDS STORED IN A ROOM BENEATH THE CROWN OFFICE.
2. CHECKING OLD BYE-ELECTION BAGS DURING THEIR REMOVAL FROM THEIR POSITION IN THE CROWN OFFICE VAULTS TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BALLOT-PAPERS OF THE COMING ELECTION.
3. AN OLD RETURN, THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF THE ELECTION OF 1275.
4. VOTING-PAPERS AND POLL-BOOKS OF BYE-ELECTIONS IN A ROOM UNDER THE HOUSE OF LORDS, IN WHICH THEY ARE KEPT IN CASE OF AN ELECTION PETITION.
5. ELECTION DOCUMENTS STORED IN ONE OF THE VAULTS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

On this page, and on the following page, we are able to give a most interesting set of photographs illustrating phases of a General Election and of bye-elections of which the public knows little. After a General Election the sacks holding the polling-books and ballot-papers, which weigh some twenty-five tons, are taken to the Crown Office. They are kept there for a year and a day, in case there should be any dispute. The writs remain in the charge of the Crown Office until the close of the Parliament. They are then sent to the Record Office for preservation.



## A WRIT; A RETURN-BOOK; THE STORING OF WRITS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAINES AND OTHERS.

108.

Edward the Seventh by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith To the Mayor of the City of Carlisle Greeting We Command you that notice of the time and place of election being first duly given you do cause election to be made according to Law of a Member to serve in Parliament for the Parliamentary Borough of Carlisle in the place of The Right Honourable William Court Gully, now Viscount Selby, called up to the House of Peers and that you do cause the name of such Member when so elected whether he be present or absent to be certified to Us in Our Chancery without delay. Witness ourself at Westminster the seventh day of July in the fifth Year of Our Reign and in the Year of Our Lord 1905.

Muir Mackenzie.

To the Mayor of the City of Carlisle  
A Writ of a new Election of a Member for the  
Parliamentary Borough of Carlisle

Muir Mackenzie.

Chancery Office in Chancery Lane  
Palace of Westminster

Middlesex

John Gully Esq.  
Lord Mayor of

and  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman

London

John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman

Hounmouth

John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman  
John Gully Esq. Kt. & Alderman



1. DIFFERING SLIGHTLY FROM, YET TYPICAL OF, THE 542 WRITS WHOSE ISSUE WAS AUTHORISED AT THE DISSOLUTION COUNCIL: A WRIT FOR A BYE-ELECTION.  
2. A PAGE FROM AN OLD RETURN-BOOK.  
3. THE WRITS OF A GENERAL ELECTION STORED IN A SAFE IN THE CROWN OFFICE.

The writ illustrated was issued for the election of a member in the room of Mr. W. Court Gully, afterwards first Viscount Selby, on his vacating his seat in the Commons, of which he was Speaker. Its wording is not precisely that of the writs for the General Election, but, as a whole, it may be taken as typical of those writs. The General Election writs read as follows, taking that for the City of London as an example: "Edward The Seventh by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith to the Sheriffs of the City of London Greeting Whereas by the advice of Our Council We have ordered a Parliament to be holden at Westminster on the — day of — next We Command you that notice of the time and place of election being first duly given you do cause election to be made according to law of two members to serve in Parliament for the said city and that you do cause"—and so on as in the writ illustrated. In the photograph of the safe at the Crown Office, the writs of a General Election may be seen, with the Irish portion to the left, and the writs for the subsequent bye-elections at the top.



## ART. MUSIC



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

MISS ETHEL IRVING,

Who is to appear shortly at the Garrick, in "Dame Nature."



## ART NOTES.

FOR the time being the national acquisitions from the Salting and Mond collections fill the mind, if not

the eye, and it is difficult to switch off the attention from these to the privately owned Old Masters at Burlington House. Mr. Salting's pictures were always interesting, because it was always known that they were destined to become public property. If only Mr. R. H. Benson could see his way to hint that ultimately his exquisite collection of early Italian paintings will find a home in Trafalgar Square, how densely Burlington House would be packed with a public greedy to know the nature of its prospective belongings.

With a few exceptions, all the paintings in the first room of the Winter Exhibition in Piccadilly belong to Mr. Benson. The curious "Judgment of Paris," in which the authentic airs of the Florentine studios of the *quattrocento* seem to be disturbed by a current from Germany, is his; and so is the *fondo* by Botticini, an inferior but charming painter who has been hoisted into prominence because his name and his work were at first confused, and are now closely associated, with Botticelli's.

Long before Mr. Barrie discovered Kensington Gardens, and caused Mr. Rackham to draw there, the place had its dedicated artist. He was well known to the keepers and the nursemaids—a nervous, meagre, but courageous figure, constantly at work within ear-shot of "the shrill voices of the children and the sparrows." He was Paul Maitland, a pupil of Whistler's pupil, M. Theodore Roussel, and his recent death gives, according to the unreasonable and unjust fashion, an interest and vogue to the exhibition of his work at the Baillie Gallery in excess of anything it would have achieved in the painter's lifetime. Why Mr. Maitland's easel stood alone among a thousand perambulators it is difficult to say, for the Broad Walk, with its elms and its horizon of smoky or misty turquoise and its brisk young population, makes a rare sketching-ground. Like Whistler, most painters prefer to work among the statues and statelier spaces of the Luxembourg Gardens. But Mr. Maitland was essentially a Londoner. When he was not stationed somewhere between the Round Pond, Wren's Orangery, and Kensington High Street, he would seek his subjects in the greyer hollows of Chelsea. Very tender and intimate are the artist's studies of plain brick streets, that point their plain brick chimneys upwards into a pearly sky, and seem never so thickly veiled in beauty as in that river-side region of South-West London, that is the well-beloved of artists.—E.M.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

IN THE DRESS IN WHICH SHE WILL DANCE AT THE PALACE:  
LADY CONSTANCE STEWART-RICHARDSON.

Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson will make her first appearance at the Palace on the 17th in a series of classical dances. She will devote her fees to a charitable purpose.

## THE DRAMA



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

MISS MARIE LOHR,

Who is appearing as Juliet Eglamore in "Little Mrs. Cummin," at the Playhouse.

## MUSIC.

CERTAINLY London is in luck. The programme of Mr. Thomas Beecham's forthcoming season at

Covent Garden provides an attraction that should console all music-lovers whose occupations compel them to spend the closing months of winter in town. We know that there are few more costly experiments than a season of opera unsupported by a large subscription. We have been told in the past week or so that New York, for all its colossal wealth, cannot, or will not, support the two great houses in its midst, that there is no room

for the Metropolitan and Manhattan Opera Houses to thrive side by side, and that some heavy losses are in the making. The enormous expenses of grand opera compel the best-intentioned impresarios to look askance at novelties and to give a large part of their season to the old work that may be supposed to be popular and safe. But, in spite of these significant signs of the times, Mr. Beecham, greatly daring and aided by the great resources of Covent Garden, announces twenty-two performances to be given between Feb. 19 and March 15, and has included in his repertory work that a large section of the London public stood no chance of hearing. "Elektra," the latest opera by Richard Strauss, is to be given five times, "The Village Romeo and Juliet," by Frederick Delius, is set down for three performances; Miss Ethel Smyth's fine work, "The Wreckers," will be heard as often, and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue" will also be performed. In addition to these operas, which must be regarded as absolute novelties—for the performances of "The Wreckers," at the Afternoon



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

THE RING ON THE STAGE: THE GREAT SCENE IN "THE HOUSE OF TEMPERLEY," AT THE ADELPHI.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's stirring play at the Adelphi, "The House of Temperley," has its interest mainly centred in the old-time ring. Our photograph represents the great scene of the piece, the fight between Captain Jack Temperley and Gloster Dick, on which the fortunes of the House of Temperley depended.

Theatre, were attended by comparatively few, and the others have never been heard in England—we have some delightful revivals. The late Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Ivanhoe" was produced at the Palace Theatre in the early 'nineties, when it was proposed to have a Royal English Opera House, an undertaking that

was very praiseworthy and very unfortunate. "Ivanhoe" contains some delightful numbers, and the score is the work of a master hand. Humperdinck's charming fancy, "Hansel and Gretel" will be played with the Debussy "L'Enfant Prodigue," both being short works, and we are to hear "Tristan and Isolde" and Bizet's "Carmen." A chorus of eighty, and the Beecham Symphony Orchestra, a hundred strong, will be engaged in the interpretation of these works. Dr. Strauss will conduct the first performance of his "Elektra," while Herr Bruno Walter, Mr. Thomas Beecham, and Mr. Percy Pitt will wield the baton at other times.



THE NEW STAR AT THE SAVOY: MISS AMY EVANS,  
"THE WELSH PATTI."

Miss Amy Evans, who has been called "the Welsh Patti," left the concert stage at very short notice, to take the part of Selene in the new Gilbert and German opera at the Savoy.



## HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



No. XXXIII.: MR. GEORGE GRAVES AS ABANAZAR, IN "ALADDIN," AT DRURY LANE.

By his performance of Abanazar, in "Aladdin," Mr. George Graves can only enhance the reputation he has held for a considerable time as a comedian of much resource and originality. His appearance in pantomime at Drury Lane does not mark his first essay in that particular branch of his profession, for he has played in pantomime in the provinces on a number of occasions. His first chance in London came to him with the production of "The Schoolgirl," at the Prince of Wales's, in 1903. Since then he has been seen in, amongst other plays, "Véronique," "The Little Michus," "The Merry Widow," and "The Belle of Brittany."



WORKING FOR THE "ALDERMEN" AND OTHER EPICURES

OF JAPAN AND CHINA: ON A SNAPPING-TURTLE FARM.



1. THE LARGEST ENTERPRISE OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD, A JAPANESE SNAPPING-TURTLE FARM NEAR TOKIO. 2. THE FARM FROM WHICH OVER 20,000 TURTLES ARE  
4. CRUSHING FOOD FOR YOUNG TURTLES. 5. DESTINED TO BE MADE INTO SOUP AND STEWS; YOUNG  
7. FEEDING THE EELS, WHICH, IN TURN, WILL PROVIDE FOOD FOR THE TURTLES. 8 & 9. SNAPPING-  
DEPARTED ANNUALLY; A GENERAL VIEW. 3. THE BREEDING-POND, SHOWING THE WIRE COVERS THAT MARK THE PLACES AT WHICH EGGS HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED.  
SNAPPING-TURTLES ON THE FARM. 6. NETS IN WHICH THE SNAPPING-TURTLES ARE CAUGHT.  
TURTLES. 10. FEEDING THE EELS, WHICH, LATER, WILL BE GIVEN TO THE TURTLES AS FOOD.

The snapping-turtle farm outside Tokio is said to be the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. Snapping-turtles (so called from their habit of snapping at everything within reach), are bred there, and fresh deposits of eggs. Over each of these he places a wire basket marked with a date. The hatching of the eggs takes on an average sixteen days. A turtle lays some sixty eggs at two sittings. The eighty pounds and when its flesh is soft and is in  
Mr. Hattori supplies annually to the hotels and restaurants of Japan over 10,000 of the turtles, and ships another 5,000 to China. The breeding-pond is visited twice a day by an attendant, who looks for  
optimum condition for the making of stews and soups. The Japanese epicure likes his turtle to be not more than five years of age, when the creature weighs from sixty to



## THE SENSIBLE SUPPER: AT THE MANSION HOUSE FANCY-DRESS BALL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.

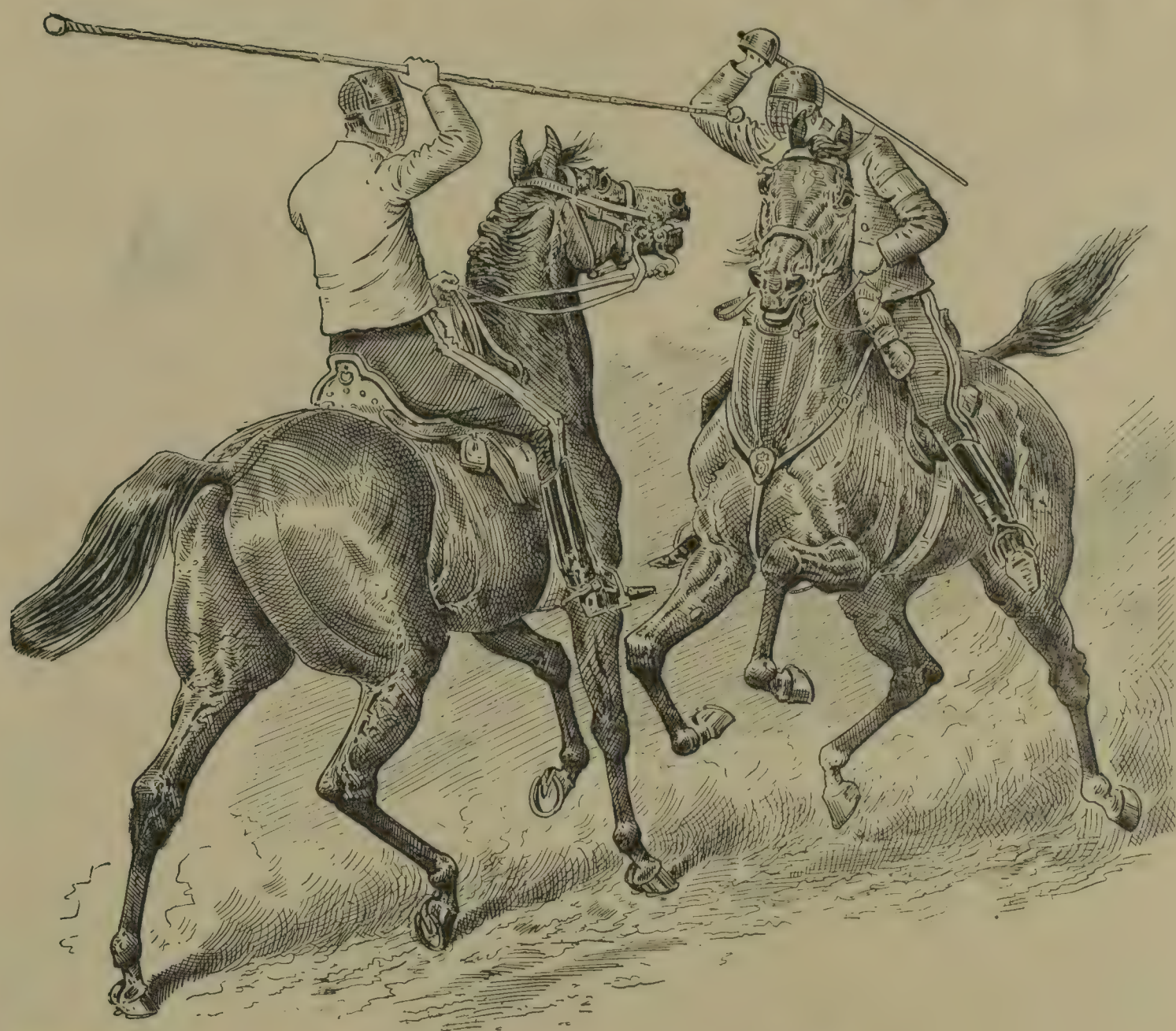


BETWEEN THE DANCES: CHILDREN AT SUPPER AT THE MANSION HOUSE FANCY-DRESS BALL.

The Lady Mayoress, knowing that very rich food is not a good thing for children, took care that, at the Fancy-Dress Ball this year, food and drink well suited to her little guests were provided. In previous years, there have been legends of small fairies and miniature knights sitting in corners and asking for the bread and butter and milk that were not obtainable. It must be confessed that somewhat lengthy experience of the function has not disclosed such cases to our eyes. But this year, at any rate, the children can have had no reason to complain, for their wants were catered for in most thorough manner, and, although there was plenty of rich food, there was also a sufficiency of nursery food.



FOR  
the **Knocks and Blows**  
of **Political Foes**



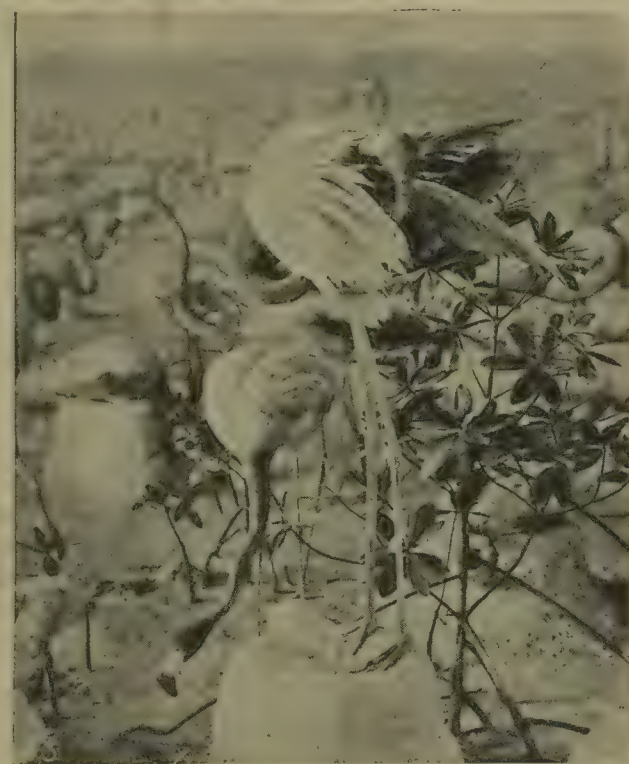
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4. A FLAMINGO ON HER NEST, WITH A CHICK.

5. YOUNG FLAMINGOES FEEDING.

During the latter part of the Empire, the Roman epicure liked few things better than a dish made of flamingoes' tongues. Even now the tongues can be purchased for twenty-five kopecks apiece on the banks of the Caspian. The remarkably lifelike groups here illustrated are in the Natural History Museum of New York.



TRY IT IN YOUR BATH



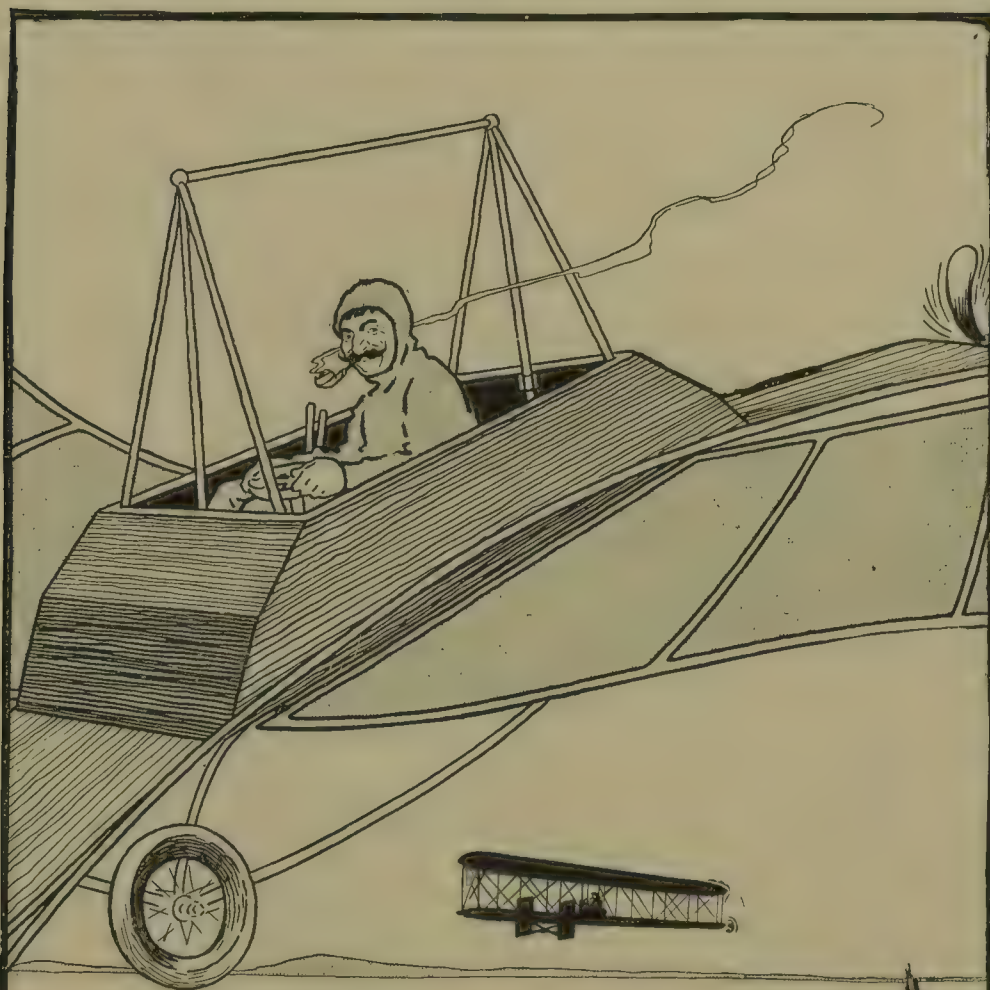
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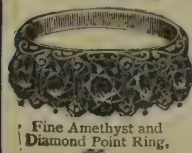
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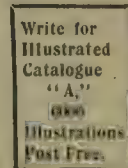
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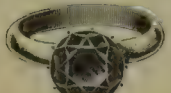


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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

I THINK a word in season is necessary with regard to the punctual taking-out of motor-car licenses, to say nothing of similar permits for dogs, etc. Until the present year the collection of these taxes was in the hands of the Inland Revenue Department, and so long as the license was obtained within a reasonable period, after warning by an official of the department, the law was esteemed satisfied. But with the matter now directly in the hands of Borough and County Councils, loiterers will assuredly find themselves dunned not only for the fee itself, but for smart-money for failure to comply with the law within twenty-one days from Jan. 1.

Upon the publication of the clumsy and illogical scale of motor-car license-fees proposed by Mr. Lloyd-George, it was generally presumed that the fate of the high-powered car was sealed, and that manufacturers who had made specialties of automobiles above, say,

demand for big powers. There remain many among the moneyed classes who, preferring them, still order them in face of license-fees of thirty to sixty pounds per annum. They have, indeed, been found numerous enough among the Napier cult for the well-known Acton firm to put a new big chassis on the market in the shape of a 65-h.p. six-cylinder Napier, with a square engine; that is to say, equal bore and stroke—namely, 5 in. by 5 in. The chassis, as a whole, is a fine example of the very latest Napier practice in automobile engineering, and a credit to a British industry.

This noble car, when examined, exhibits several notable points of construction which are certain to recommend it to the critical. In the first place, the longitudinal members of the pressed-steel frame are parallel from back to front, and level as to their upper flanges. The two cross-members immediately in rear of the gear-box are connected from their opposite ends by tension-rods, thus forming a horizontal stiffened bay

where the greatest flex of the frame might be expected. The under-cover to the crank-chamber, which is a cover and oil-sump only, is of pressed steel. The inlet-trunk is in aluminium, and is so cast that separate leads to each pair of cylinders are formed within it. An exhaust-pipe drops also from each pair of cylinders to an exhaust expansion-chamber below the engine. All the junctions are of the spigot form, to provide for expansion. An auxiliary and separate water-tube takes the water from directly over the combustion-chambers, the main running from over the valve-chambers. Both Bosch magneto and the Napier synchronised ignition

are fitted. The secondary gear-shaft is stationary on top speed. V-formed torque members run from each side of the differential gear-case to a frame cross-member. Space precludes mention of many other points.



Photo Park.

## PRESENTING THE BILL BY MACHINERY: A NEW TYPE OF TAXIMETER TESTED AT SCOTLAND YARD.

Tests are being carried out at Scotland Yard on a new taximeter, with a view to its being used on London taxi-cabs. It issues a ticket at the end of a journey stating the amount due and any extras. It also records the cab's daily work, including distances covered, waits, number of fares, and takings.

In strongly urging my readers, in a late issue, to take out all their necessary licenses in clean counties, I think I inferred that it was necessary to make a personal visit to a post-office within the boundaries of such counties. As this would in some cases involve a journey of some length, motor-car owners with limited time at their disposal may, very regrettably of course, have thought such a course hardly worth the trouble. I am, however, very glad to find that the personal journey and application are not necessary. The requisite license-forms can be obtained at any post-office and filled up and posted, with the necessary cheque, to the Clerk of the particular Council it is elected to favour. On the right-hand side of these forms there appears a column for the distinctive letters and number of the car-registration. The authorities have no right to ask for such particulars, and no motorist should give them. A list of clean counties will be found in the motor papers.



Photo. N. Lazaritch.

## STREET-CLEANING AND SNOW-REMOVAL BY MOTOR: AN INNOVATION IN NEW YORK.

Our photograph shows the first motor truck used in New York for the purpose of street-cleaning and the removal of snow.

30-h.p. would find their occupation gone. Although a distinct check was thereby put upon the most profitable section of the motor-manufacturer's business, the Budget fees have not succeeded in crushing the whole of the

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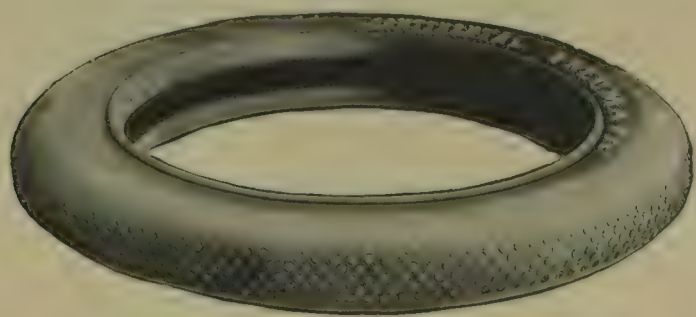
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## LADIES' PAGE.

"I AM now starting off to canvass the other side of the county, while Sir Charles goes to canvass in the opposite direction." Would you not suppose that those words were written by some Baronet's wife yesterday? Not at all—they are from a letter written just a hundred and forty years ago by Lady Sarah Bunbury, *née* Lady Sarah Lennox, who in her teens very nearly succeeded in becoming the wife of King George III. and our Queen. The "topical" interest of them just now is the proof—one of many that I could cite if needs were—that it is not at all a new thing for the wives and daughters of candidates for Parliament to canvass the electors apart from their husbands. On the contrary, such political work has always been expected of ladies of rank; but the old conditions were far more suitable for their interposition in that way than are the present ones.

So extraordinary does it appear to the French public that English ladies should go canvassing in elections that the editor of that leading Paris daily, *Le Figaro*, has asked the wives of several candidates in the present election to explain what it is that they do? Possibly the replies may not give the French a very elevated notion of the intelligence and sense of responsibility of the British voter. For our candidates' wives explain carefully that they attempt neither to instruct politically nor personally to charm the male voter—they just tickle his social vanity, what the French call his "snobbism"—through his wife. One lady, for instance, says that she never asks for a man's vote. She only talks to the wives—"a friendly political talk, with questions about the children, about their ages, their names, how they are getting on at school, a few confidences as between mother and mother, with a discreet remark or two about husbands' rheumatics, will do more to convert a political opponent than a direct appeal for a vote." Whatever the French elector may think of his *Entente Cordiale* brother when he is told that the Englishman's vote is settled by such tactics, and not by any clear views or even a passing concern about the Budget's propositions, Tariff Reform, Home Rule for Ireland, and the Veto of the House of Lords, he will, at any rate, be relieved to understand that the English ladies chiefly canvass other voteless women.

Probably he will wonder that workmen's wives are believed to be able to defy the ballot and control the husbands' votes. *Entre nous*, I believe this to be a perfect delusion. The candidate's wife, I think, flatters herself who supposes that by her artificial blandishments to the "dominated partner" she obtains more than a stray vote or two that would, without her, have gone to the other side. Far more practical was the wife of a candidate with whom I was once driving back to the hotel after a rather annoying meeting. The candidate blamed his wife for something quite out of her province, to which the lady replied calmly, but drily, "That's right, Tommy, take it out on me—what else am I down



A CLOTH WALKING-GOWN.

Costume in dark cloth, Russian coat fastened at left side with braid loops and cloth buttons; embroidered with thick cord. Lace yoke, ermine furs and hat.

here for?" What else, indeed! The candidate's wife in her velvet gown and picture-hat, and all the rest of his lady canvassers, however, do doubtless stimulate a little spark of interest in the absolutely indifferent owners of the right to vote—and they are terribly numerous! The man who does not realise the importance of his vote, nor tries to understand the great questions at issue, may easily be persuaded by his wife to poll as she has been flattered by her lady callers to wish that he should do.

At all events, candidates and their men agents also take much trouble to win the voteless wives' good word. One agent got caught funnily the other day. Mrs. Voter assured him that his talk to her was all no good, because "somebody has promised my husband a new overcoat if he votes for the other side." Scenting a bribery petition, the agent offered to pay her two guineas down to tell him the name of the person who had made the voter this grossly illegal promise. After pocketing the money the artful woman informed him that it was she herself who had promised her lord and master a new garment if he voted at her request! A candidate once told me of his canvassing a voter's wife, and securing her promise to get for him her husband's vote. The candidate (himself a very good-looking man, or he would not have told the tale!) said to her, "Well, I am glad of that, because my opponent" (the late Lord Battersea) "is known to be the handsomest man in the House of Commons, and it is said that the ladies will be influenced by that sort of thing." The voter's wife looked hard in the candidate's face for a moment, and then replied, "Ah well, Sir, I'm not one to take any notice of a man's looks!"

It has been suggested that the canvassing ladies should be placed under a sort of sumptuary law, and forbidden to wear their smart clothes while on this duty. Velvet for some reason was selected as the principal material that should be temporarily abolished from the costume as tending to over-impress the voter. It is true that velvet is always a fashionable winter costume material, but not many of the lady canvassers actually put on such gowns for their tramps in the back streets and visits to cottages. On the contrary, their costumes in most cases might give a lesson in plainness and suitability to all who saw them. Suitability, after all, is the characteristic note of good dressing, and nearly all British women of the upper classes follow it, under the leadership of the Queen, whose respect for and appreciation of the suitable as the primary consideration in dress are famous. "Real ladies" do not wear velvet or light silks for walking about in the mornings and on dull days, but don a tweed or cloth gown cut short and made with a perfectly simple and plain coat. Such is the lesson taught by the most gracious figure in our Society by her powerful example. The short walking-gowns in fashion have been generally worn by electioneering ladies, handsome furs giving the desirable touch of luxury—for it is a fact that poor folk do like to see their richer sisters well dressed.

FILOMENA.

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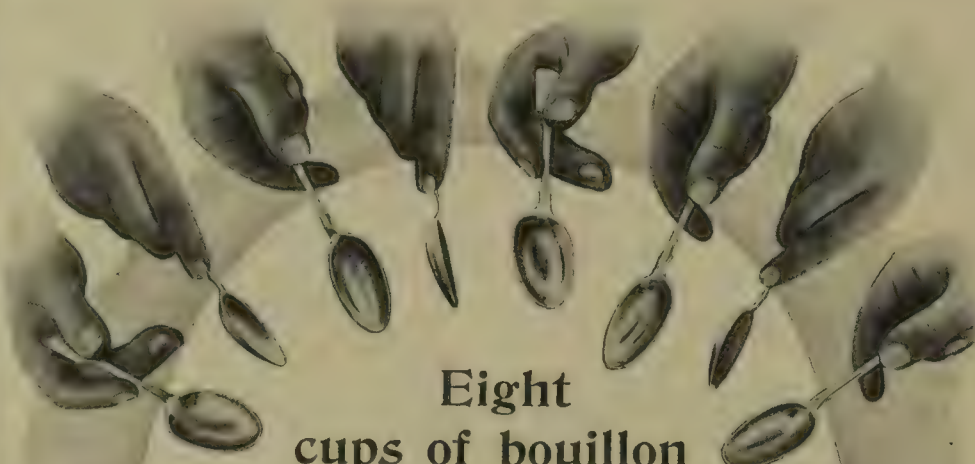
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**WRINKLES,**  
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it is unequalled.

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## BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

PEERAGES (in book form) will doubtless be much in demand now that the House of Lords is on its trial before the electors of the country. Among such works the famous and excellent "Debrett" continues to maintain its time-honoured reputation. The 1910 edition is notable in that it appears for the first time in a new and larger size, which, while improving its appearance, also enables more information than ever to be given on a page. The general scheme of the volume, of course, remains the same. "Debrett's Peerage" is published by Messrs. Dean and Son, of 100, Fleet Street, E.C.

Another famous "Peerage" is that compiled by the late Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, and now edited by Mr. Ashworth P. Burke. It is published by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, of 45, Pall Mall. This admirable work gives very full information both with regard to the public services of living members of the families included, and also as to their history and genealogy. The Peers and Baronets are placed together in one alphabetical list, forming the bulk of the book, the remainder being devoted to the Knightage and Companionage, lists of Orders, etc.

It would be impossible to imagine a more workmanlike and efficient publication of a special kind than "The Medical Directory" (published by Messrs. J. and A. Churchill, of 7, Great Marlborough Street), which, with the new edition for 1910, attains its sixty-sixth year. "The Medical Directory" covers all parts of

the British Isles, giving also lists of British practitioners resident abroad. Navy and Army doctors, and dental surgeons. It also contains lists of health-resorts, hospitals, and various other institutions. The book is admirably arranged and classified, and with its 2000 pages odd, it is remarkably cheap at 14s. net.

absolutely indispensable to all who consort at all with their fellow-men, whether in business or in social life. As it grows in bulk, it grows in usefulness. In the publicity and complexity of our modern life, more and more people become prominent and important, and details of their careers are consequently required.

The "Who's Who Year-Book," which is supplementary to "Who's Who," is made up of the tables which were formerly a popular feature in "Who's Who" itself. These tables were, in fact, the original nucleus of the book. Among the new or exclusive tables given in the "Who's Who Year-Book" are lists of Professors of Universities, London Theatres, Race Meetings, with dates and names of the Clerks of the Course, British members of National Societies, and a list of Year-Books and Directories.

Another useful work of reference published by Messrs. A. and C. Black is the "Englishwoman's Year-Book and Directory." It is especially valuable to women taking any part in public life, to women in professions or in business, to parents with daughters to start in life, or to girls who have their own way to make in the world. Information is given on the education of girls, and

occupations for women, both serious and recreative. The "Writers and Artists' Year-Book," also published by Messrs. Black, is a handy little volume containing much useful information for that large class of the community which is afflicted with *cacoethes scribendi*, or *pingendi*, as the case may be. The principal feature of the book is a list of journals and magazines, with hints as to suitable contributions and rates of payment.



LINKING UP THE OLD CAPITAL AND THE NEW: THE FIRST CANADIAN NORTHERN TRAIN FROM QUEBEC ARRIVING AT OTTAWA.

The Canadian Northern Railway has just completed its route from Quebec to Ottawa, thus linking up the old capital of Canada with the present Federal capital. Our photograph shows the first Canadian Northern train arriving at the temporary terminus at Ottawa on December 5, 1909.

Messrs. A. and C. Black publish some of the most useful among books of reference of the modern type, which have now become necessities of life. It is not, perhaps, generally realised, however, that "Who's Who" has already enjoyed a reign of sixty years. Since its issue in 1849, the title-page of which is reproduced in the new 1910 edition, "Who's Who" has gradually grown in popularity, until it is now

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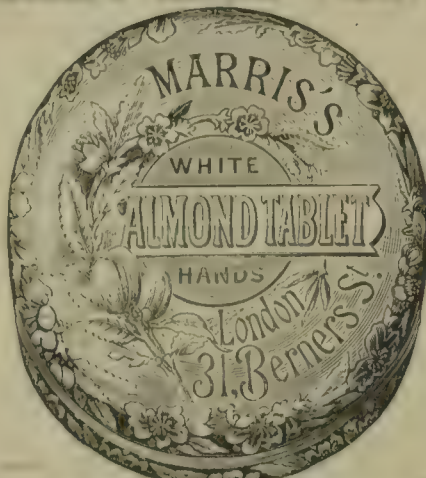
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"Eczema broke out on a finger of my left  
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was dreadful. I went to a doctor, and he  
said I was run-down and wanted a tonic.  
I also had some ointment, which did not do  
any good. As the eczema began to spread  
on my other hand, I went to another doctor,  
who called it 'septic eczema.' He said that  
it was of no ordinary kind. My hands were  
then one mass of matter blisters and the  
eczema was spreading up my arms and on  
my feet. My hair came out, and the scalp  
was dry and irritated, so much, in fact, that  
the doctor said I was lucky I did not have the  
eruption all over my body.

"The skin began to form great scales and  
come off, and my hands looked like raw meat.  
My mother thought they would be eaten  
away. I had to wear gloves night and day,  
and I was unable to do my work. After using  
one set of the Cuticura Remedies (Cuticura  
Soap, Ointment, and Pills), and an extra  
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the toilet now.—Miss Winifred Longmate,  
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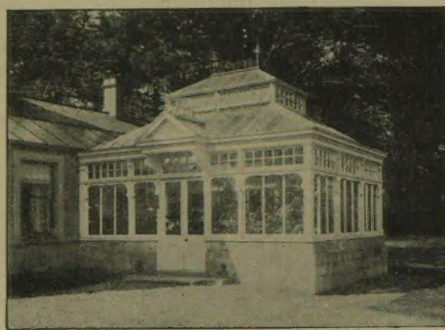
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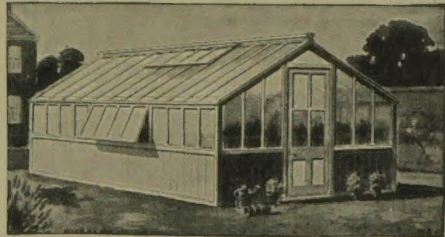
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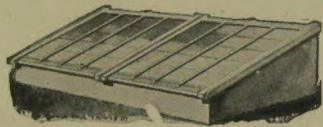
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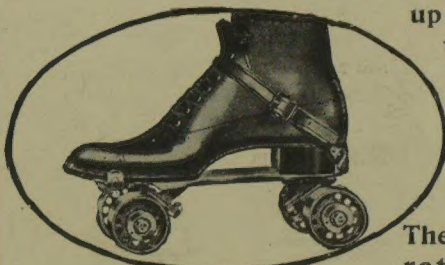
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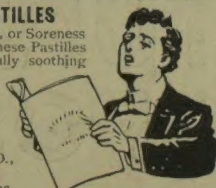
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. WILLIAM JAMES RUSSELL, of 34, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, and St. Ives House, Ringwood, Hants, who died on Nov. 12, has been proved by Mrs. Agnes Mary Scott, the daughter, the value of the property being £85,993. The testator gives £4000 to the children of his sister Mary Charlotte Fox; all his real property in Herefordshire to his son Thomas Herbert; annuities of £100 each to his servants Susan Yardley and Sarah Cutteridge; £100 each to the executors; legacies to servants; and the residue in trust for his son and daughter.

The will of LIEUTENANT - COLONEL WILLIAM PARKER, D.L., J.P., of Hunthorpe House, Morton, Lincolnshire, who died on May 12, is now proved, the value of the estate being £57,938. The testator gives certain stocks and shares to his wife for life, and then as she may appoint to their children; £100 each to the executors; and the residue in trust for Mrs. Parker for life. Subject thereto £3000 is to go to his sons Frederick James and Geoffrey Augustus; £300 per annum to his daughter-in-law, Evelyn Monro; and the residue in trust for his grandson, William Seymour T. Parker.

The will of DR. JAMES JOHN HORNBY, Provost of Eton, of The Lodge, Eton College, who died on Nov. 2, has been proved by his sons and Walter Pearce Hewett, the value of the estate being £23,511. The testator gives £7000 in trust for his daughter Eveline Augusta; £7000 in trust for his daughter Mary Sophia for life, and then as to three sevenths each to his sons and one seventh to his other daughter; Gale Cottage in Cumberland and his real estate to his son Robert Phipps Hornby; and £1200 to Miss Anna M. L. Bachmeyer. The residue he leaves as to £1000 to his daughter Eveline Augusta, and the remainder to his two sons, they bringing into account various sums advanced and appointed to them, so that their portions may be equal.

The will and codicil of LIEUTENANT - COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN POWELL, late 6th Dragoons, of Brooklands, Lyndhurst, Hants, have been proved by his sons, the value of the estate being £168,246. He gives £50,000, his property at Tottenham, and the Brooklands Estate to his son Major Edward Weyland Martin Powell; £40,000 to his daughter Mary Grace; £500 to the Southampton Hospital; £500 to his sister Clarissa; £100 each to his sisters-in-law; legacies to servants, and the remainder of his money to his two sons. His eldest son, Henry Martin Powell, having inherited the whole of the estate of the testator's brother, he gives to him his property in Lincolnshire, and appoints his son Edward Weyland to be residuary legatee.

The will of SIR JOHN HENRY JOHNSON, of 5, Whitehall Gardens, 59, Mark Lane, City, and St. Osyth's Priory, near Colchester, who died on Oct. 2, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £326,967. The testator gives the St. Osyth's Priory estate to his sister-in-law, Rachel Forster, for life, then to Mabel

Watts for her life, with remainder to his niece, Edith Johnson, and her children; an annuity of £500 to Edith Johnson and £100 per annum each to her daughters, Sybil and Winifred; £500 each to the executors; £250 to the Rev. W. L. Watts; the use of 5, Whitehall Gardens to Mabel Watts; and other legacies. The residue is to be held, in trust, to pay the income thereof to Rachel Forster and Mabel Watts, and the survivor of them, and, subject thereto, for Edith Johnson and her issue.

The will of MR. JOHN WILSON WATSON, of Woodlands, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, who died on Nov. 10, has been proved by his widow and sons, the value of the property amounting to £128,493, all of which he leaves to his wife for life, and then for his three children, Arthur James, John Bertrand, and Minnie.

The will of MR. FREDERICK LINCOLN BEVAN, J.P., of Chipstead Place, Sevenoaks, a director of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., Ltd., is now proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £118,970. The testator gives 350 £100 shares in Barclay, Perkins, and Co. to his son Granville Bevan; £2000 to his daughter Frances Louisa; £1000 to his daughter Hilary Violet; legacies to servants, and any unpaid subscriptions of £100 per annum for five years, promised by him to the fund for the Collegiate Church of St. Saviour, Southwark, are to be paid by the executors. The residue is to be divided among his children, except his son Granville.

The will (dated March 3, 1902) of MISS LAURA MARY MAYNARD, of 52, Westbourne Terrace, who died on Nov. 28, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £218,231. The testatrix gives a trust fund of £50,000 to the Bishop of London's Fund, the Church Army, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and St. John's Foundation School; £9000 to the Church Missionary Society for the East; £4500 each to the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society and the Conference Hall (Mildmay Park); £2700 to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £2250 each to the Paddington Hospital for Children and the Bible Women and Nurses' Mission; £1800 to Mr. Fagan's Homes; £20,000 to her sister Letitia Mathieson, or her husband; many large legacies, and the residue to her sister Emily Ann Maynard.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. John Carrington Conquest, Solicitor, Bedford	£83,295
Mr. Hugh Blackburn, Roshven, Lochailort, Inverness	£71,568
Mr. John Smurthwaite, Tunstall Lodge, near Sunderland	£61,620
Mr. Benjamin Thomas Hewitt, St. George's, Bishop's Waltham, Southampton	£54,657
Mr. James Bernard Dowdall, 12A, Cannon Street, Manchester	£53,665
Mr. Thomas William Harrison, The Phoenix Chemical Works, Hanley, and Kilbride, Branksome Park, Bournemouth	£52,034
Mr. James Foster, Cranborne Hall, Windsor Forest	£51,191
Mr. Albert Wheatley, Bath Road, Reading	£51,065
Mr. William Machell, Hope Cottage, Bath Road, Hounslow	£44,681

## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Birmingham has derived much benefit from his holiday, and hopes to be home by Jan. 22. In his diocesan magazine Dr. Gore writes: "May the year 1910 give us not only a new Parliament, but also a fresh start in every honest effort for God's glory and our neighbours' good and our own improvement."

Archdeacon Lloyd has been visiting Bournemouth, and has addressed several important meetings on his experiences in the Far Western prairies. The Bishop of London has also been resting at Bournemouth, where the weather has been remarkably fine for the season.

Prebendary Webb-Peploe is recovering from his recent illness, but was unable to be present at the opening of the universal week of prayer in the King's Hall, Holborn. His place was taken by the Rev. F. S. Webster, who delivered an address.

Bishop Awdry's long and painful illness ended on Jan. 4. He had reached the age of sixty-seven, and had done the most conspicuous work of his life in Japan. He was one of the Church's most devoted missionary leaders, and to the end he was occupied with the affairs of the diocese of South Tokio, in which Dr. Boutflower has succeeded him. It was during the summer of 1908 that his incurable malady declared itself. "One day at the Lambeth Conference," says a memorial writer in the *Times*, "he rose and asked permission to intervene, as he had a particular engagement the next day, by which he meant a serious operation. Having spoken, he drove from Lambeth, and looked in at Lord's on his way to the nursing home." The closing months of his life were spent at Winchester.

The Rev. M. N. Trollope, Vicar of St. Saviour, Poplar, has been appointed minister of St. Alban's, Birmingham. Mr. Trollope succeeded the late Father Dolling in a very arduous East End charge. He is a man of remarkable gifts and still more unusual experience. He did important service as a missionary in Korea, and about two years ago he returned from a lengthened visit to the Far East. He speaks the Korean language, and has many friends among leading natives. In a recent number of his parish magazine Mr. Trollope complained of declining church attendances at St. Saviour's.

Father Adderley was the chief director of the striking series of tableaux which were presented last week at the Norton Memorial Hall, Saltley. The themes were outstanding incidents of the life of Christ on earth. The performers were communicants and children in the parish of St. Saviour's. The whole proceedings had an earnestly devotional tone. An appropriate hymn or anthem introduced each scene.

The Bishop of Chester has completed his sixty-sixth year. Dr. Jayne is one of the five prelates who have occupied the same see over twenty years. The other four are the Bishops of Ripon, Lincoln, Salisbury, and St. Asaph.

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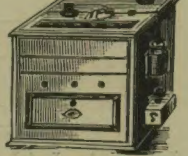

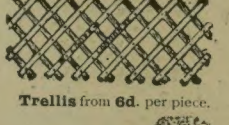


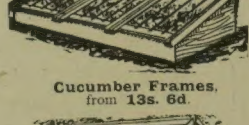

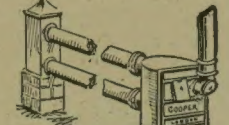







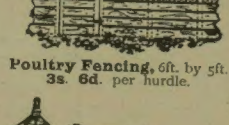
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- |   |  |   |  |  |  |  |   |
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| 1. Lord Leveson, leader of Leveson's Scouts during the Transvaal War.<br>2. Lord Ouseley, ex-Governor of New Zealand.<br>3. Lord Courtney, ex-Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department and for the Colonies, etc.<br>4. Lord Newton, a keen and influential politician.<br>5. Lord Wolmer, partner in the famous banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.<br>6. Lord O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.<br>7. Lord Mount Stephen, Ex-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.<br>8. Lord Strathcona, the famous Canadian politician and financier.<br>9. Lord Stanmore, ex-Governor of five colonies.<br>10. Lord Welby, ex-Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.<br>11. Lord Kitchener, the famous financier.<br>12. Lord Harris, ex-Governor of Bombay; a famous sportsman.<br>13. Lord Selborne, High Commissioner for South Africa.<br>14. Lord Ranfurly, ex-Governor of New Zealand. | 15. Lord Colclough, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.<br>16. Lord Milford, ex-Secretary of State for War, and ex-Secretary of State for India.<br>17. Lord Redesdale, ex-Secretary to the Office of Works.<br>18. Lord Lister, the famous scientist.<br>19. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India.<br>20. Lord Lansdowne, the famous Secretary for Foreign Affairs.<br>21. Lord Llandaff, ex-Secretary of State for the Home Department.<br>22. Lord Dudley, Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.<br>23. Lord Alington, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway.<br>24. Lord Wensley, ex-Governor of Madras.<br>25. Lord Tennyson, ex-Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia.<br>26. Lord Cawdor, ex-First Lord of the Admiralty.<br>27. Lord Rosebery, ex-Prime Minister.<br>28. Lord Salisbury, ex-President of the Board of Trade. | 29. Lord Ashbourne, thrice Lord Chancellor of Ireland.<br>30. Lord MacDonnell, ex-Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.<br>31. Lord Sandhurst, ex-Governor of Bombay.<br>32. Lord Shaw, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in Scotland.<br>33. The Duke of Marlborough, ex-Under Secretary for the Colonies.<br>34. Lord Brassey, ex-Governor of Victoria.<br>35. Lord Fisher, ex-First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.<br>36. Lord Halsbury, thrice Lord High Chancellor of England.<br>37. Lord Wolsey, the famous soldier.<br>38. Lord Grey, Governor-General of Canada.<br>39. Lord Rayleigh, the great scientist.<br>40. Lord Methuen, the famous soldier.<br>41. Lord Loreburn, Lord High Chancellor of England.<br>42. The Duke of Rutland, Private Secretary to the late Lord Salisbury.<br>43. Lord DeBorough, the well-known sportsman.<br>44. Lord Zetland, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.<br>45. Lord Derby, ex-Postmaster General. | 46. Lord Mure, Secretary of State for India.<br>47. Lord Kitchener, the famous soldier.<br>48. Lord Roberts, the famous soldier.<br>49. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.<br>50. Lord Ampthill, ex-Governor of Madras.<br>51. Lord Lambington, ex-Governor of Queensland and of Bombay.<br>52. Lord Jovagh, the well-known representative of brewing.<br>53. Lord Grenfell, the well-known soldier.<br>54. Lord Londonderry, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.<br>55. The Duke of Bedford, a great landlord, much interested in Army matters.<br>56. The Duke of Devonshire, ex-Financial Secretary to the Treasury. | 57. Lord Rosebush, a director of the Bank of England, partner in Baring Brothers.<br>58. The Duke of Westminster, a great landlord; served in South Africa.<br>59. Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice.<br>60. The Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, Unofficial Lay Head of the Roman Catholics in England.<br>61. Lord Lindley, an ex-Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.<br>62. Lord Ribblesdale, ex-Private Secretary to several Cabinet Ministers.<br>63. Lord Milner, famous for his work in South Africa.<br>64. Lord Cross, ex-Lord Privy Seal, etc.<br>65. Lord Wolverhampton, Lord President of the Council. | 66. Lord Peel, for eleven years Speaker of the House of Commons.<br>67. Lord Halifax, President of the English Church Union.<br>68. Lord Jellicoe, great coal-owner.<br>69. Lord Michelham, senior partner of Messrs. Stern Bros.; philanthropist.<br>70. Lord Cottesloe, ex-Chairman of the London and Brighton Railway.<br>71. Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand.<br>72. Lord Crew, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Lord Privy Seal.<br>73. Lord Winterbottom, famous representative of the tobacco interest.<br>74. Lord Gorell, ex-President of the Divorce Court.<br>75. Lord Penland, Secretary for Scotland.<br>76. Lord Cromer, the maker of modern Egypt.<br>77. Lord Holden, a famous representative of the textile industry.<br>78. Lord Alredale, a famous iron and steel manufacturer.<br>79. Lord Kintore, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies. | 80. Lord Spencer, ex-Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, etc.<br>81. Lord Collins, ex-Master of the Rolls.<br>82. Lord Meath, ex-Chancellor of Royal University of Ireland; philanthropist.<br>83. The Duke of Argyll, ex-Governor-General of Canada.<br>84. Lord Macnaghten, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in Ireland.<br>85. Lord Sanderson, ex-Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.<br>86. Lord Bessborough, ex-Governor of New South Wales.<br>87. Lord Belper, ex-Governor of New South Wales.<br>88. Lord Avesbury, famous banker, sometime Chairman of the London County Council.<br>89. Lord St. Aldwyn, twice Chancellor of the Exchequer.<br>90. Lord James of Hereford, ex-Solicitor-General and ex-Attorney-General.<br>91. Lord Jervoise, a famous representative of the shipping interest.<br>92. Lord Jersey, ex-Governor of New South Wales. | 93. Lord Elgin, ex-Viceroy of India, etc.<br>94. Lord Atkinson, a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in Ireland.<br>95. Lord Reay, ex-Governor of Bombay.<br>96. Lord Hillingdon, a partner in Glyn, Mills, and Co.<br>97. Lord Cobham, ex-Deputy Chairman of the Great Western Railway, ex-Railway Commissioner.<br>98. Lord Stoddards, Chairman of the London and North Western Railway.<br>99. Lord Esher, prominent in the reorganisation of the War Office.<br>100. Lord Chelmsford, Governor of New South Wales.<br>101. Lord Northcote, ex-Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth.<br>102. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, ex-Secretary for Scotland.<br>103. Lord Hirth, expert in scientific agriculture.<br>104. Lord Hawke, famous as a sportsman.<br>105. Lord Pirie, a well-known representative of shipping interests. |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|---|

In a most interesting article the "Times" said recently: "Stripped of its picturesque rhetoric, the charge amounts to this—that the accident of birth; that they are not only non-representative, but not qualified by exceptional knowledge or experience for the conduct of public affairs; that their views and interests are bounded by their own park walls; and that, to put the matter briefly, they are no more fitted to have a decisive voice in the government of the country than would be any like number of wealthy men chosen by lot from the City and the clubs. . . . It may be well at such a time to endeavour, by a calm and dispassionate survey of the actual composition of the House of Lords, to get at the real facts. . . . The result of such a survey will, we venture to think, be something of a surprise even to well-informed readers. It will show that the House of Lords contains a great proportion of men whose high capacity has been proved by long and important public services of the most varied kinds. It will show that among its ranks are to be found an extraordinary number of our best men, covering a wide range of interests; men of high character and high distinction, accustomed to deal with great practical questions. . . . The House of Lords, it is true, is unreformed; but the curious thing is that, if it were reformed on any principle that could possibly commend itself to the commonsense of the country, it would inevitably contain these very men who now compose its dominant and vital element." This point made by the "Times" we illustrate. The group is placed in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords.



## EXPLANATION.

THE chart in its present state shows the position of the parties at the time of the Prorogation. The upper figures in each diamond represent the number of electors in the constituency; the lower figures give the majority. In the case of boroughs with two seats, the total number of electors is given; and in these instances the lower figures mark, in one diamond, the difference between the number of votes polled by the first on the list and the second on the list, and, in the other diamond, the difference between the number of votes polled by the second on the list and the third on the list. Obviously, the chart may be used in two ways. It can be left, as it is, and the progress of each party can be marked on the "thermometers" on the right-hand side; or, better still—and this is likely to be the more popular way—as each result is known, one of the coloured diamonds prepared for the purpose can be cut out and pasted over the diamond representing the constituency in question. If the latter method be followed, our readers will be able to see at a glance at any moment the progress of the great fight.

NOTE.—At the time of the prorogation, there were vacancies at Uxbridge and Portsmouth. Since the 1906 election a few members have changed their party. For convenience, the Socialists, the members of the Labor Party, and the Independents have been counted as members of one party, as have the Unionists and the Conservatives, and the Liberals and the Radicals.

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LIBERALS	LABOUR	NATIONALISTS	UNIONISTS
900	900	900	900
850	850	850	850
800	800	800	800
750	750	750	750
700	700	700	700
650	650	650	650
600	600	600	600
550	550	550	550
500	500	500	500
450	450	450	450
400	400	400	400
350	350	350	350
300	300	300	300
250	250	250	250
200	200	200	200
150	150	150	150
100	100	100	100
50	50	50	50
0	0	0	0
50	50	50	50
100	100	100	100
150	150	150	150
200	200	200	200
250	250	250	250
300	300	300	300
350	350	350	350
400	400	400	400
450	450	450	450
500	500	500	500
550	550	550	550
600	600	600	600
650	650	650	650
700	700	700	700
750	750	750	750
800	800	800	800
850	850	850	850
900	900	900	900

...gives their party. For convenience, the Socialists, the members of the Labour Party, and the Independents have been counted as members of one party, as have the Unionists and the Conservatives, and the Liberals and the Radicals.

THE POSITION OF THE PARTIES.

THE "OLD THERMOMETERS" SHOW THE POSITION OF THE PARTIES AT THE TIME OF THE PROROGATION, AS EACH RESULT IS KNOWN, A DIVISION SHOULD BE INKED-IN ON THE "NEW THERMOMETER" STANDING FOR THE SUCCESSFUL PARTY.

LIBERAL UNIONIST. LABOUR, NATIONALIST, AND SOCIALIST. RADICAL, CONSERVATIVE, INDEPENDENT.

COUNTIES. METROPOLITAN. UNIVERSITIES.

BOROUGH.

KEY TO THE COLOURS.

LIBERAL UNIONIST. LABOUR, NATIONALIST, AND SOCIALIST. RADICAL, CONSERVATIVE, INDEPENDENT.

COUNTIES. METROPOLITAN. UNIVERSITIES.

BOROUGH.

KEY TO THE COLOURS.

COUNTIES.	METROPOLITAN BOROUGHs.	UNIVERSITIES

TO THE COLOURS

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